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No. 21441 號壹拾肆百肆千壹萬式第 日柒廿月年卯丁 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1927. 叁拜禮 日拾叁月叁年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.00
Yamati	Dep.	6.50	8.15	8.40	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	5.10	6.25	7.40	8.55	10.10
Shatin	Dep.	7.00	8.25	8.50	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	2.50	4.05	5.20	6.35	7.50	9.05	10.20
Taipei	Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.00	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	9.15	10.30
Taipei Market	Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	5.40	6.55	8.10	9.25	10.40
Fanning	Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50	7.05	8.20	9.35	10.50
Shumshui	Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.00	7.15	8.30	9.45	11.00
Shumshui	Arr.	7.45	9.10	9.35	10.20	11.35	13.05	2.20	3.35	4.50	6.05	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05
Canton	Arr.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	6.10	7.25	8.40	9.55	11.10

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		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	9.10	9.35	10.20	11.35	13.05	2.20	3.35	4.50	6.05	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05
Shumshui	Dep.	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.30	11.45	13.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.00	11.15
Shumshui	Arr.	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.30	11.45	13.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.00	11.15

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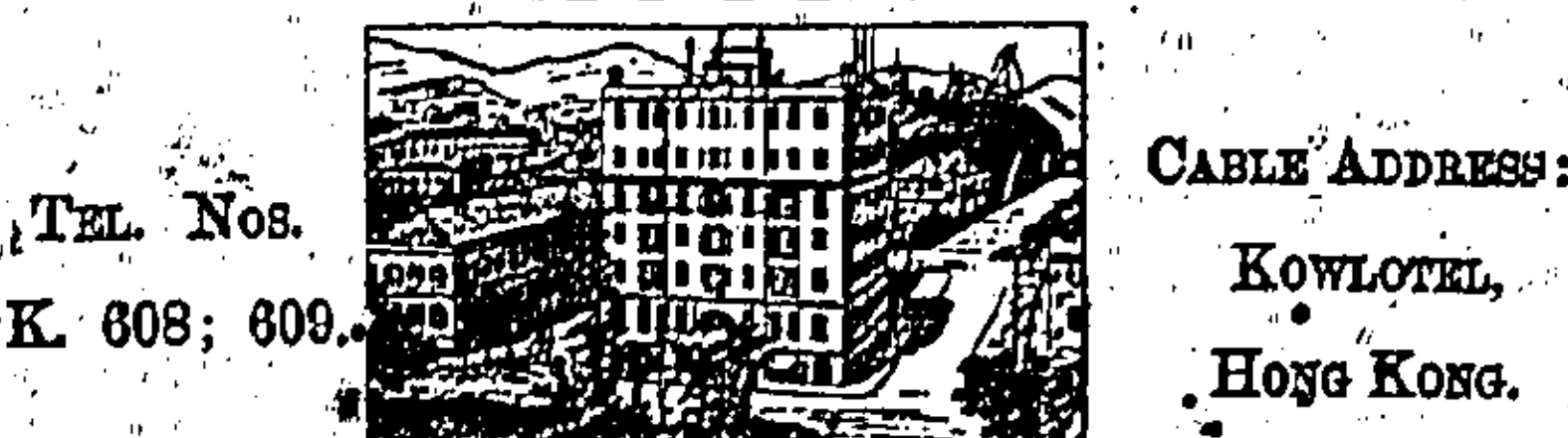
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MR. W. R. MORRIS AS A COAL KING.

\$1,000,000 SCHEME OF REORGANISATION.

FOREST OF DEAN COAL MINE PURCHASED.

Mr. W. R. Morris, the motor-car king, has decided to become a coal king, and is busy organising a vast scheme of development and amalgamation which will go far to revolutionise the British coal industry.

His plans, will cost more than \$1,000,000 to develop, and has new company has just been registered as "Morris Collieries, Ltd."—a private company with a nominal capital of \$50,000 in £1 shares.

Through the initiative of Mr. Sydney Taylor, a colliery proprietor, of Old Dean Hall, Speech House, Forest of Dean, the How-beach Colliery, near Parkend, a portion of which includes the rich Cleford Highfield seam, has been bought by Mr. W. R. Morris.

The mining rights were acquired from Walsend Colliery, Ltd., now controlled by Henry Crawshaw Company, Ltd., and it is proposed to equip them with the most modern electrical plant and to sink the present shaft to a depth of another fifty yards to reach the five-foot Highfield seam. Production of a minimum output of 1,000 tons of coal a day is expected, and the colliery will be by far the most up-to-date in the Forest of Dean. A thousand miners will eventually be employed.

A BRITISH COAL STRIKE ECHO.

HEARD AT SOUTHERN RAIL- WAY GENERAL MEETING.

NEARLY OUT OF COAL AT END OF NOVEMBER.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Southern Railway Company at the Cannon-street Hotel Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring disclosed the secret that at one period in November the company found themselves with less than 24 hours' coal supply in sight. It has been his practice, General Baring said, "to carry about 100,000 tons of coal in stock, equivalent to about four weeks' supply for normal traffic. The Strike found us with rather more than 100,000 tons in hand, and we were able to carry on a reduced service until the end of July without much difficulty."

"We began to place orders for American coal early in June, for delivery in July, but in course of time the general demand for foreign coal became so great that we found it necessary in order to secure supplies to place our orders at least three months ahead."

Why Deliveries Fell.

"Notwithstanding this, the deliveries fell so far behind, partly due to the congestion at foreign ports and partly to the very bad storms experienced during the latter part of the year, and to other causes over which we had no control, that at one period in November last we were nearly at the end of our resources."

"We managed, however, to pull through, and when the Strike came to an end at the beginning of December we had enough foreign coal on order to last us until the end of February."

The enhanced price we have had to pay for this coal has involved us in an increased expenditure during 1926 of about \$500,000, compared with the price we should have paid for a similar quantity of British coal at the prices ruling before the Strike."

"We did equip a certain number of locomotives for the burning of oil fuel and they did good service, but the experience we gained amply confirmed our previous conclusions; that there must be a very considerable reduction in the price of oil fuel before it can compete on equal terms in the running of locomotive engines."

"Though we are still receiving a certain amount of home-produced coal under our pre-strike contracts, we shall also be using imported coal until next month. We expect the last cargo of coal now entering into negotiations for our forward contracts of home-produced coal."

PILFERING OF CARGOES.

BIG THEFTS LAST YEAR.

WORLD GANG OF RECEIVERS?

The alarming amount of pilfering from ships' cargoes in ports and warehouses all over the world has led officials of shipping and trade organisations to believe that a world-wide organisation of receivers is at work.

So serious have the losses become that the Sydney (Australia) Chamber of Commerce has requested the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to investigate the problem.

The view that a gang with world-wide ramifications is involved is supported by London trade organisations and shipping companies. It is thought that this gang may also be the receivers of property from fraudulent bankrupts, a greater part of which, it is known, is sent abroad.

Thousands Lost Yearly.

The losses of insurance companies in London alone amount to hundreds of thousands of pounds every year. Although both shipping companies and traders regard a certain amount of pilfering in the Port of London amounting to tens of thousands of pounds every year—as normal, the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, in view of the complaint from Sydney, is to reopen investigations.

Mr. Leigh, secretary of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, told a pressman:

Shortly after the war the losses from pilfering were enormous and in 1921-22 amounted to hundreds of thousands of pounds, but as the result of a vigorous campaign, during which numbers of men were sentenced to prison, the loss was reduced. Although we had hoped that our losses would remain at a level we have come to regard as normal, we are trying to trace the plague to its source. It is almost impossible to tell whether the thefts take place at British ports, in the ship, or at the destination port.

It is apparent that the thieves have ready means of disposing of stolen articles, probably through a world-wide organisation of "fences." Until we can get at the root of this organisation and break it up there seems little chance of stopping the evil.

All Kinds of Cargoes.

An official of the Shipping Federation said that practically every kind of cargo was subject to pilfering on a large scale. "A few years ago pianos were actually being stolen at the docks, but this has now been stopped."

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom committee, which investigated the subject, came to the conclusion that much pilfering took place in Australian ports.

Queen's Theatre: "For Heaven's Sake."
World Theatre: "The Lucky Devil."
Star Theatre: "The Ne'er Do Well."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Macedonia), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Kwangtung), 5 p.m.

Sunday.
Golf: Captain's Cup; Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, v. Army Golfing Society.
Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc. (President Jackson).

Monday.
Entries close for Volunteer Corps Annual Rifle Meeting.
H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Philharmonic Society present "H.M.S. Pinafore," Theatre Royal, 9.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Arafara). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Hector), 8.30 a.m.

Tuesday.
H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
China Coast Officers' Guild and Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc., and Europe via Victoria, B.C. (President Pierce), 5 p.m.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

To-day.

38th Ordinary annual meeting Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., St. George's Building, 11 a.m.

39th Ordinary annual meeting Gaudet, Price & Co., Ltd., No. 2, Ice House Street—(St. George's Building), noon.

Extraordinary general meeting China Light and Power Co. (1918), Ltd., St. George's Building, 2.30 p.m.

St. Stephen's College sports, University Pavilion ground, 1.30 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).

Tea dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Football: K.O.S.B.'s v. China Athletic "A" (League) Division II. "A", Happy Valley, 5 p.m.

Hockey: Club v. K.O.S.B.'s, U.S.R.C. Ground, 5.15 p.m.

St. Andrew's Young Men's Club Sing Song, 6 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Full dress rehearsal of H.M.S. "Pinafore," Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Success."
World Theatre: "Silken Shackles."
Star Theatre: "The Beautiful Cheat," and "Cornered."

Principal mails:—Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc., Europe via Vancouver (Empress of Canada), 3 p.m.

Thursday.

Entries close for Hong Kong Lawn Bowls League.

Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.

3rd Annual general meeting Simplex Plaster Co., Ltd., 2nd Floor, Powell's Building, 3 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Annual Meeting Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hong Kong.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Success."
World Theatre: "Silken Shackles."
Star Theatre: "The Beautiful Cheat," and "Cornered."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Malwa). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Malwa), 5 p.m.; (Delta), 2.30 p.m.

Friday.

St. Paul's College sports, H.K. F.C. ground, Happy Valley, 1.30 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Hockey: Club v. H.M.S. Tamar and small ships, U.S.R.C. ground, 5.15 p.m.

Annual meeting Hong Kong Automobile Association, Jardine Matheson's offices, 8.30 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Lantern Lecture on "Japan," by Mr. A. H. Crook, Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, for H. M. Forces, 8 p.m.

H.K. Philharmonic Society present "H.M.S. Pinafore," Theatre Royal, 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "For Heaven's Sake."
World Theatre: "The Lucky Devil."
Star Theatre: "The Ne'er do Well."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, etc. (St. Albans), 2.30 p.m. Outward: Europe via Siberia (Shantung), 8.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Entries close for Lawn Bowls Open Championship.

Football and Cricket: Details in Saturday's issue.

Regatta and Gymkhana, Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club.
Central British School Annual Sports, King's Park.
Closing Day: Kowloon Bowling Green Club and distribution of prizes.

Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

St. Stephen's College Founder's Day celebration. Prize Distribution by Mr. W. W. Hornell, O.I.E., M.A. (Vice-Chancellor University), Great Hall, University, 7.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Hong Kong Philharmonic Society present "H.M.S. Pinafore" Theatre Royal, 9.30 p.m.

THE HONGKONG

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A FAR EASTERN CAREER.

THE OUTLOOK FOR A
BRITISH YOUTH.

[By PATERFAMILIAS.]

More than twenty years ago, two Chinese dined with an Englishman at the "Trocadero" in London. They refused wines, spirits, tobacco and coffee. They accepted tea as an after dinner beverage. When they had finished the tea they began to talk about their home life in China. That talk left one lasting impression on the mind of their host. It was remotely connected with ancestor worship. It was their anxiety about the future of their sons that was so apparent; one had a son less than two years of age, according to European reckoning of age. The other had no son at all. He gravely discussed the future of the son that was not yet born to him.

They were quite certain in their minds that it was their duty to give their sons a full education. They proposed that Chinese teachers should give them a good training in the Chinese classics. Then Britain was to supply them with a knowledge of science.

"Much study is a weariness to the flesh," I said, "and of the making of books there is no end." It was an effort to lighten the conversation. There was no answer to the frivolous remark. Perhaps my guests were too polite to say what they thought of such levity.

Many years later, two young Chinese—sons of my friends—went to London. Their fathers had a simple faith that they would learn science. They learnt many things, but very little science.

It is not improbable that they will find no outlet for their energies in their own country when they return, except in politics. It cannot be doubted that the fathers will be disappointed if they do fish in such troubled waters in China.

THE CRITICAL AGE.

During the last few months many events have made me think of those boys and their fathers. They were, perhaps, all the unfortunate victims of the times in which we live. Those boys needed in England the restraining influence of parental authority. Perhaps there are many British boys whose fathers are in the Far East and who also need that parental restraint.

If one were a pessimist, then existence in the Far East would be impossible. We must assume that things will come right in the end. Our boys at school in England who were born out here have no other ambition but to come out East again. What are the openings for them?

Many of the boys who go "home" receive a public school education. The great problem that looms up nowadays is this. Shall we send John (or Henry) to the "Varsity?" When John leaves school he will be a minor. He can stay on until he is 19 years old. That is usually considered too young for a business life in China. If we cannot bring John out East at the age of 19 what are we to do with him?

During his school life he has the Headmaster and the Housemaster and the general discipline of the school. He has had rather a free hand during the holidays, but they were passed in the country. He had enough to occupy his active mind and to tire his body, down on the Weald of Kent, for he lived on a farm.

THE LONDON OFFICE.

The choice at the age of 19 seems to be between a stool in a London office, or the lecture room of a "Varsity." If he takes the former he will probably receive no pay. He will have to live in one of the London suburbs amongst strangers. He has lived up to a certain standard at the Public School. It would be perhaps unfair to expect him to cost the family exchequer less than £250 a year if he goes to an office in London.

At the age of 21 years he may be able to come out East. He could, perhaps, join the staff of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, or the Mercantile Bank or the Chartered Bank. To the new comer out East it seems that Hong Kong is the place. He has plenty of opportunity for recreation. He joins the Hong Kong Cricket Club, the Yacht Club and perhaps the Golf Club. (Youth has a good time in Hong Kong.)

He might obtain an appointment with one of the merchant houses or a shipping firm. He would probably obtain between £300 and £400 a month for the first three years if he did. That gives him a margin for his recreation. He would probably obtain board and lodging for \$150 a month.

A CONTROVERSY.

There is at present raging in London newspapers a great controversy as to whether a University training is any real asset for a business career. "An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory," say those who feel that the time and money spent at places like Oxford or even the London School of Economics is just time wasted. In very few cases did the successful business men of the generation who are now "tail-pans," study at a University. They do not know anything about the life of the advanced student. They suspect that it is too easy for young twenty-one. They look back on their own experience and they feel quite sure that they worked very hard in their young days. They sometimes pay lip service to Universities but they mistrust young men from such places. Yet if they are wealthy they send their sons to expensive colleges at Oxford or Cambridge.

"Those of us who are not 'tail-pans' have to make up our minds whether the £400 a year—perhaps more—that is required for a University education in England can be scraped together. We have to provide it for four years. If we can do that, is it worth the sacrifice?"

In spite of all that the Captains of Industry write to the contrary it seems that a University career gives any boy a great chance that nothing else provides. If he has any imagination it is cultivated and stimulated. Knowing something of the humanities he must become more human.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

If he graduates at a University John may, perhaps, enter the Civil Service. The life is one that is at least interesting. In the Crown Colonies there are a few prizes, especially for those who are called to the bar. Sir Joseph Kemp, the Puisne Judge, Sir Henry May and Sir Cecil Clementi had just about the same prospects as John will have if he goes into the Civil Service.

Then there is the China Consular Service. That seems none too attractive at present; but we must all be optimists if we have to live in the Far East. There is also the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Again optimism must be in the outlook of any Far Eastern British father who recommends his son to go into that service. If Sir Robert Hart had not been an optimist he would never have entered the Customs Service in his young days.

UPS AND DOWNS.

A glance at the history of the British in China should remind anyone who has lived out here that there always have been ups and downs in trade and in the political situation. In a more or less degree that sort of thing happens everywhere. Therefore John shall come out to the Far East in order to earn a living. Perhaps he will do more than that—we hope so. Many thousands of his countrymen have blazed the trail of the English over Asia. From Penang to Peking there are traces of their work of which none of us need be ashamed. It isn't of the ultra pious who have only ideas. If John becomes a civil servant in Hong Kong or goes into the Consular Service or sits on an office stool in a business "hong" he will always have before him the ideals of the English public school. They include, among other things, such simple notions as that he must "play the game"; that he must sacrifice his own pleasure or comfort for the sake of the rest of the team; that a gentleman does not tell lies and that the Englishman has succeeded in all parts of the earth because he has never run away from danger. The history of Hong Kong is a reminder of those things. John may have to face different difficulties to those that are before us just now, but he will either overcome them or find a final resting place in an alien country. After all, if fate decrees the latter, many of his countrymen have done the same.

"Never the lotus closes, never the wild fowl wake." But a soul goes out on the East wind that has died for England's sake. When John's father decided to come out to the Far East there was the lure of the Great Unknown. There have been many anxieties and some disappointments. There has been the consolation of a merciful escape from a parochial outlook on life. Travel of itself is an education. If John does not go to Oxford or to Manchester University he will have the education of a "grand tour" when he comes out to the Far East.

ANTLER PILLS.

CHINESE DOCTOR'S ELIXIR OF
LIFE.

SOVIET RUINS WAPITI FARMS.

In a glen high up in the mountain wilderness of North Manchuria a wapiti stag has just finished feeding. It is late spring, and by instinct he seems to feel that the period has arrived when he is to become an object of merciless pursuit. For high upon his forehead he now carries a pair of budding antlers—the precious "Lu-jung"—the Elixir of Life of the Chinese medical science. These soft, half-formed antlers are the coveted prize of the Mongolian, Korean and Russian hunters, who have flocked to the Manchurian forests and mountains for the spring hunt.

For centuries the Chinese have ascribed great curative and restorative properties to potions prepared from "Lu-jung," and so firm is their belief in it that, thrifty as they are, the Chinese are ready to pay from 300 to 800 silver dollars for a pair of wapiti velvet antlers. Even a Western sceptic must admit that there must be some tremendous creative power in the blood of the stag at this period which enables him to grow in the short term of 6-8 weeks a pair of beautiful, widespread antlers, weighing some 15-20 lb.

Heirloom Medicine.

The knowledge of how to preserve the antlers of a freshly-killed stag is not a common possession, and in many Solon or Orochon tribes it is passed from father to son as a heirloom. A crude way of preserving them is to dip them repeatedly in hot water and dry them in the wind, but badly preserved "Lu-jung" loses much of its value in the eyes of a Chinese connoisseur. The dried antlers are forwarded to special laboratories in Central China, where they are ground and transformed into pills. The most powerful medicine is obtained by mixing Lu-jung with Jengshen roots.

The high prices fetched by wapiti "Lu-jung," and especially by those of the spotted deer, had led before the Russian Revolution to the establishment of a number of wapiti and deer farms in Trans-Baikalia and the Maritime Provinces. Most of these were, however, conducted on a small scale, but the "Sidemi" deer farm established near Vladivostok by an enterprising Pole, Yankowsky, developed into a business concern worth several millions of dollars.

He had obtained the lease of a whole peninsula, and after fencing off its narrow neck he had stocked this natural preserve with a herd of spotted deer. Under these favourable natural conditions the number of animals increased rapidly, and at the time of the Russian Revolution this farm numbered several thousand heads. Each spring a large number of stags, carefully selected, were killed, and their antlers sold at auctions which attracted to Vladivostok a considerable number of Chinese "Lu-jung" buyers.

Usual Soviet Muddling.

With the advent of the Soviets, Yankowsky tried for a time to carry on this business, to which he had devoted the biggest part of his life, but finally he had to leave his beloved "Sidemi" in order to save his life. The farm then passed into the hands of the "Gozhor" (State Administration), and the result of the four years of its control had been disastrous. The stags were killed without system or selection, and whenever the Soviet aristocracy of Vladivostok found itself in taste for venison, does and calves were butchered down.

The number of deer has by now been reduced to less than a thousand heads. The weight of a stag which formerly averaged 240-280 lb. has now fallen off to 180 lb., and his spring antlers have considerably decreased in weight and value. Besides those which are killed off, about 400 deer a year have been dying from starvation or sickness, as the new administration does not pay any attention to the food requirements of the animals.—Singapore Free Press.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS MINES.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised that the following dividends on Mining Shares have been declared:—
Gopeng Consolidated, Ltd., 1/- per share.
Tekka, Ltd., 4d. per share.
Seremban, Ltd., 1d. per share.
Pengkalan, Ltd., 3/- per share (Preferred).
Pengkalan, Ltd., 1/- per share (Ordinary).

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CHARMING ROBBER.

"A DOZEN EGGS, PLEASE."

A charming successor to the famous bobbled bandit who more than a year ago robbed scores of New York shops appeared recently in the busiest section of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

She wore a small turban coat trimmed at the cuffs and at the bottom with white fur, silk stockings, and trim shoes. Her age was at the most 18. She advanced to the counter of a grocer's shop. The manager, William McCarthy, aged 56, looked expectantly at her.

"A pound of butter," she said. He handed it her.

She hesitated a moment thinking, as a young wife might think, and then smiled. "Oh, yes, a dozen eggs, please."

The order was carried out, and then another.

"That's all," said the girl. She fumbled at her bag and asked: "Can you change a twenty dollar bill?"

Enter the Boy.

McCarthy opened the safe. She took the change, pressed it into a bag, and pulled out a revolver. The susceptible manager blinked as he gazed into its barrel.

"Put up your hands! Don't move! Keep quiet!" rapidly exclaimed the girl.

A boy entered also with a revolver. "Now," said the girl to the manager, "put your hands on the counter and keep them there."

He obeyed, and the youth helped himself to the contents of the safe—more than \$250. The girl picked up her packages and the couple left the shop quietly, disappearing round the corner.

EXCHANGE.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 29th, 1927.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	—
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,225
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1,300
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	49 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	132 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	132 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	132 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	132 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	97 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	98 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	120
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	nom.
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	94 1/2
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	94 1/2
On SOERABAYA—	
On demand	94 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	94 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	94 1/2

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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout and No. 3 for Gravel. Price 1/- per bottle. Wholesale price 10/- per dozen. Sent by post 11/- per dozen. London, or Messrs. J. H. P. & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, or Messrs. J. H. P. & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, or Messrs. J. H. P. & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

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MAN WHO PICKED LOCK WITH A SPOON.

PRISONER OF 75 THANKS
JUDGE FOR 3 YEARS'
SENTENCE.

STOLE LADY CREWE'S JEWELS.

James Henry Edmonds, the man who escaped from the cells at Windsor Police Station on September 13th, after he had been committed for trial on charges of stealing jewellery, has been sentenced to three years penal servitude at Windsor Quarter Sessions.

He had been brought to Bristol, where he was committed for trial in the name of Joseph Bean on charges of theft, after Edmonds had been committed to have been committed in various places of that city.

The Judge: How did he escape from the cell?

Lock Forced.

Chief Constable Carter: 'It is said that he forced back the lock with a spoon with which he had had his dinner.

The Judge: I don't think much of your lock.

Chief Constable Carter: 'It was only a single lock and could be picked back easily.

Edmonds asked that the four offences at Bristol might be taken into consideration. He told the judge that his life had been one long punishment. He admitted his record was bad, but said he had tried to obtain honest work. He was now 75 years of age and a broken man. When only 20 years of age he was sentenced to five years. He was a failure and was well educated.

Edmonds, on being sentenced, said, 'My lord, I thank you sincerely.'

Ten Different Names.

Edmonds had had an amazing career of crime. During 48 years, between 1875 and 1923, he was convicted on various charges of stealing and receiving, the total length of his sentences reaching 43 years. They ranged from ten years penal servitude, to which he was sentenced at Cambridge in 1881, to six months imprisonment.

He has been known under ten different names.

CHIANG KAI SHEK AND CHANG TSO LIN.

MAKING COMMON CAUSE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS?

MR. RODNEY GILBERT'S INTERESTING ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert, writing in the *North China Daily News*, after a careful analysis of the present situation, puts forward the view that Chiang Kai Shek and Chang Tso Lin have come to an agreement first to destroy the Russian influence in China and then to "unite in a grand anti-foreign campaign... without the help of an alien of any breed." Then he concludes "China will revert to type." Mr. Rodney Gilbert is an exponent of Chinese affairs who commands a wide audience and his opinion is always of interest. He writes as follows:

For many weeks past it has been persistently rumoured from all points of the Chinese compass that chosen elements in the North and South were uniting under Japanese guidance to rid China of the Red Kuomintang and its Russian controllers. Letters of various sorts and of varying degrees of reliability, from Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and Hanchow have all conveyed in almost identical terms the one message that Yang Yu Ting, Chang Tso Lin's right hand, and Chiang Kai Shek (*alias* Chieh Shih) were agreeing upon a coalition that depended upon the elimination of irreconcilables in the Yangtze, like Wu Pei Fu and Sun Chuan Fang, but more particularly upon the complete obliteration of the Russianized element in the "Nationalist" Government at Hankow. It was said a month ago that Chiang Kai Shek was pledged to create the fair semblance of a *corpus belli* with the highly Russianized element in the Kuomintang, in exchange for a pledge from the North that the Fengtien group would support "Nationalism," thereby anti-foreignism, without the Red taint.

Daily Corroboration.

As things are developing here, there appears to be daily corroboration of these rumoured schemes. In early December, when Sir Miles Lampson (then Mr. Lampson) went to Hankow to discover for himself how absurdly unreasonable the "Nationalists" could be, the chief of the treaty department of the Japanese Foreign Office, Mr. Saburi, also turned up in Hankow and lodged in the same hotel with Mr. Eugene Chen.

Having talked things over with the "Nationalists," Mr. Saburi very shortly turned up in Mukden, in concert with General Yang Yu Ting and from both Hankow and Mukden came a flood of letters, strangely similar in tone, telling how the Russian Reds were to be discarded, how Fengtien and the Cantonese military were to unite against Marshals Wu and Sun, how communism was to be deleted from the "Nationalist" programme by virtue of Chiang Kai Shek's cleverness in getting all the Russian servants into one conspicuous group, and how North and South were then to unite in a grand anti-foreign campaign, wrecking treaties and repudiating obligations, without the help of an alien of any breed.

Trap for His Red Colleagues.

Nothing could be so obvious as the fashion in which Chiang Kai Shek, with Yang Yu Ting's moral support, has pushed his Red colleagues out to the very end of the limit that he proposed to saw off. The Reds have advocated for China Kuomintang family rule, and Chiang Kai Shek has permitted all the near and far connections of Sun Yat Sen, Liao Chung Kai and Hsu Chien, to assemble in Hankow and make the most of their clan affiliations under Borodin. They constitute the Red aristocracy and with Borodin and his numerous Russian agents, make a cluster of vulnerable targets which nothing but over-confident enthusiasm could ever have assembled in one spot. All the bad eggs are in one basket.

Japanese expert manipulators of this situation tell us that it spells no immediate relief, but such an ultimate collapse in both North and South as will yield us a certain degree of peace in a chastened and subdued China. It is surmised (far be it from anyone to become cruder in this atmosphere) that Chiang Kai Shek will, within a few days, advertise the name of the holy dead in Hankow as heretic, write his new Koran like the Caliph Othman, declare common purpose with the Northerners in their war upon social demoralization, and then proceed to move his 4th Canton and 7th Kwangsi armies into such positions about the Wu-Han cities that the Red apostles will delight in the surviving immunity of the Hankow French Concession and its roomy hotels.

Sun and Chang Tsung Chang Betrayed.

Everyone who has been in touch with the hourly developments in the local situation must have felt that neither Sun Chuan Fang's nor Chang Tsung Chang's men have been given any opportunity to fight. The ground has been sold from under them and pathetic-looking groups of Shantung bandits in both the cloth hats of the Kiangsu army and the Japanese caps of the Fengtien units, have been left high and dry in a sea of strange speech, customs and manners, with no enemy worth shooting and no friends worthy of respect. The general takes up his quarters in the Majestic Hotel, sends his aides to the frontiers to distribute the flags that indicate surrender to "Nationalism," leaves his "White" Russians in the lurch, enters into polite social relations with Southerners of all breeds, and is prepared to let his abandoned cohorts in Chapel bear the brunt of popular abuse.

But the coolie who serves the tea is not expected to understand the finess of the game. *Hochpolitik* in Shanghai involves the disfigurement of a whole host of honest Shantung barbarians, with whom the Occidental must have instinctive sympathy in contrast to his feeling for the highly placed gentry who serve out the new red flags.

It is worth taking into consideration that we have here now a sample manifestation of the spirit of the new North-South coalition. Chiang Kai Shek's troops have come to Shanghai against all of Hankow's orders, to establish an anti-Russian base. Shantung has reached a compromise with these cleaners of the nation by virtue of which no one suffers but the people. The coalition is magnificently and over-weeningly anti-foreign, which pleases everyone except the few paltry losers by fire and looting. The "multi" Kuomintang labourers are given their fling because it discommodates the foreigner and because it is probably their last. The "White" Russians are naturally betrayed and all but cooked for the sacrifice. Why should it be otherwise? What other treatment have China's allies ever got from her?

Where the Weakness Lies.

It must be as clear to foreigners as to Chinese that General Chiang Kai Shek has forced a situation which will mean the collapse of the military and political power of the South, minus the Russian discipline and control, which Chiang must kill to come into *bona fide* relations with the North. The Southern forces will be, as ever, Southern. This means they will lack all ballast and go careening madly over the landscape like runaway balloons, uprooting homesteads, here and blowing up there, to the confusion and detriment of the whole world. Our would-be statesmen, jealous of their precious "careers," will probably sign agreements giving up all to Jack, only to find that Jill is viciously annoyed at not having been consulted. When it comes to outrages, Red will disclaim Pink and Pink will condemn White while White will consign both to eternal contemplation of a cabaret *entourage* through smoked glasses under heavy myopic disability.

To make it short, China is about to revert to type, as the "old China hand" conceives it, and funny Governments, ruled by consideration for 'doubtful' consequences which we cannot be expected to understand, of their agenda and let us alone with our own good Admirals and Generals. As things are going China is headed for unspeakable turmoil, ruin for her decent traders, bankruptcy for her best foreign friends, annihilation for the Red Russians, hydrophobia for the Soviet's chosen ones and thousands of little green mounds for the non-descript victims. This is what the prospective coalition promises.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BANK NOTE TRICK.

INTERESTING CHINESE OPINION.

"WOMEN ARE HYPNOTISED."

It was only on Monday that we published a case heard at the Kowloon Magistracy in which a Chinese woman was swindled of \$135 in cash and of a pair of gold bangles by a plausible Chinese, whom she met casually in the street. The man told her that he had a bundle of banknotes and asked her to go to a money changer for him. This she did leaving as a "security," the money and jewellery mentioned above. Needless to say she soon discovered that the bundle was nothing but waste paper.

A similar case was reported to the Police yesterday. It is really astonishing how credulous the Chinese women are in view of the fact that this old and obvious trick has been played in the Colony time after time. The vernacular papers give great prominence to such offences and there have been several editorial warnings against trusting chance acquaintances in the streets with anything of value.

The latest victim was another Chinese woman. She was walking along Gage Street yesterday at about 3.30 p.m. when a man approached her and in a furtive manner told her that he had just come off a Wenchow steamer. He told the woman that he had a bundle of banknotes and did not know how to change them into Hong Kong currency. He asked if the woman would oblige him by taking the bundle to a money changer for him. Producing a wad, which was wrapped around by a genuine banknote, he handed it to the woman, but before she was allowed to depart, he asked for security. The woman when told that she would be given half of the money, at once took off her bangles, rings and a wrist watch and handed them to the man. Of course, she never saw the man again, and as usual the wad turned out to be only scrap papers.

Chinese Women Habitually Cautious?

Such credulity appears incredible and our representative made several private enquiries from Chinese friends as to the psychology of those who allow themselves to be duped so easily.

He was told that the Chinese women, as a rule, are not so stupid as to trust a stranger. On the other hand, the women of China are as a rule hard to deceive and it takes argument back by friendship of many years' standing before the average Chinese woman could be induced to part with a couple of dollars even as a loan.

The Chinese gentlemen, whom our reporter interviewed, agreed it was quite true that women do get victimised in the street in the manner described, but said that the victims were not tempted by the money. They were, he believed, hypnotised and that men who play this trick on women possessed this faculty. Once they had their will on their victims, they could compel them to part with anything which they may happen to possess.

SAIGON RICE.

MARKET REPORT.

de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient informs us:—

Japan continues to hold off for lower prices. The demand from Europe is rather poor and the general tone of our market is weak with a downward tendency. The paddy supply, though inferior to the average for this time of the year, is however sufficient for the present needs.

The total amount of rice exported from 1st January to 15th March, 1927, is 201,382 T. 579 against 246,969 T. 035 in 1926.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25% broken round grain, Hong Kong \$7.50 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; \$20.15/74 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 7.55 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon. White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted Japan quality: Hong Kong \$7.10 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; \$20.12/- per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 7.15 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon. For March/April shipment.

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND OF 2/6 A SHARE.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Colonial Secretaries of The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, inform us that the annual meeting of the Company will be held on April 6th when out of the balance of £131,144.8.12 at credit of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1926, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2/6 per share on fully paid shares, 1/6 per share on partly paid shares and transfer £29,000 to Reserve Fund; the dividend to be payable on and after 13th April to all shareholders registered on 6th April, 1927.

After providing for Income Tax, this will leave a balance of £44,474.10.4 to be carried forward to next account.—Bearer Shares—Coupon No. 028.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Recent, March 28th.

Paris	124
Brussels	34.94
Amsterdam	12.14
Berlin	20.48
Copenhagen	18.21
Vienna	24.52
Helsingfors	19.2
Lisbon	2.17/32
Bucharest	705
Buenos Aires	47.17/32
New York	4.85.23/32
Cereva	25.24
Milan	105.13/16
Stockholm	12.13
Oslo	18.62
Prague	184
Madrid	26.91
Athens	375
Rio	55
Bombay	1/8
Yokohama	2/0.19/32
Shanghai	2/5.15/16
Hong Kong	2/0
Silver (spot)	23 1/2
Silver (forward)	25.9/16

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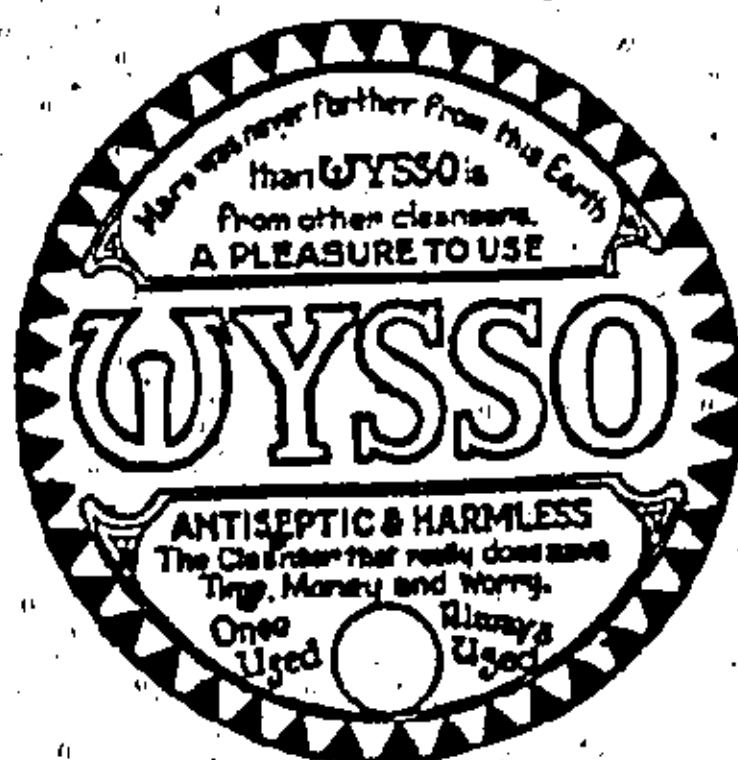


and
Flavour
味

Horlick's is particularly grateful to the Chinese sense of taste and smell. To the ancients the odour of malt was so acceptable that the above character for aroma or sweet taste was actually a pictogram of malt grain with the Water & Sweetness shown.

Representative—Mr. H. M. HODGES, P.O. Box 1371, Shanghai.

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HONG KONG.

LOSS OF 283,695 DOLLARS.

DOCK CO.'S DECREASE IN BUSINESS.

DUE TO THE BOYCOTT AND CIVIL WAR.

NO REASON FOR UNDOE PESSIMISM.

Although the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company's report and statement of accounts for 1926 show a net loss, including allowance for bad and doubtful debts, of \$283,695, the Chairman, at yesterday's ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Building, said that he saw no reason for undue pessimism. He thought that when times are again normal, the company's property and plant should be fully employed.

The heavy loss on last year's working is accounted for by the boycott against Hong Kong, the small volume of business, difficulty in obtaining orders for new construction, the cutting down to a minimum of repairs, and the militation of affairs in South China against any large volume of tonnage coming to this port, or orders being placed here.

The Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Mr. H. P. White, Mr. T. G. Weill, Allan Cameron, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. W. H. Bell (Directors), Mr. R. M. Dyer (Chief Manager), Mr. E. M. Hosie, C.A. (Secretary), and the following shareholders: Messrs. M. Fernandez, A. R. M. da Silva, G. W. Sewell, Abraham, C. A. da Rosa, Chao Yue Teng, Lo Koon Hong and R. M. Smith.

Chairman's Speech.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said:—I would like to express on behalf of my colleagues of the Board our deep sense of loss at the death of Sir Paul Chater who had been a director of this Company for over twenty five years. We owed a great deal to his keen vision and enterprise.

It is with much regret that I again have to present you with a Statement of Accounts which shows a heavy loss, but as you are aware the boycott against Hong Kong lasted well into the Autumn and conditions have not even yet returned to normal.

The volume of business we have been able to secure has been small. Orders for new construction have been difficult to obtain and repairs have been cut down to a minimum; moreover, the condition of affairs in South China has militated against any large volume of tonnage coming to this port or orders being placed here. We have spared no efforts to effect increased economies in our working and our staff is now at the very minimum consistent with efficiency even for the reduced volume of work we have had to undertake. The levelling of the site for the new dock is proceeding as slowly as possible and the minimum amount of work to keep this contract alive is being performed.

The Accounts.

Turning to the Accounts, you will notice that a Debiture on the assets of the Company has been granted to our Bankers as security for our overdraft. The additions to the property during the year are practically all old contracts which are out in that period. The figure includes interest on uncompleted works.

Your Directors have considered it necessary to provide the large sum of \$180,846.70 as a provision against Bad and Doubtful Debts. Some of this was intended to provide for every possible contingency. After making this provision the net loss for the year amounts to \$283,695.30. It is proposed to transfer \$300,000 from Reserve Fund to meet this loss and this, together with a credit of \$52,300, brought forward from the previous year will give us \$88,844.11 at credit of Profit and Loss Account to carry forward to a new account.

No allowance has been made for depreciation as ample provision has been provided in past years. While we regret we cannot recommend again this year the payment of a dividend, I do not see any reason for undue pessimism as when times are again more normal both here and at home your property and plant should be employed to its fullest advantage.

Workings Investigated.

At our Meeting a year ago I mentioned that at the request of a large body of shareholders the Directors had sanctioned the appointment of a Committee to investigate the working of the Company with a view to effecting economies. This committee has made a prolonged inquiry but their report only reached me on Saturday morning. I much regret therefore that it has not been possible to consider it and comment upon it at this meeting. I may say, however, that your Directors will give the most careful consideration to every point raised.

(Continued on next column).

DIA DA BOA IMPRENSA.

CELEBRATIONS AT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

"OPPOSITION TO PERNICIOUS LITERATURE."

The seventh celebration of the Dia da Boa Imprensa, under the auspices of the Portuguese Monthly *Religiao e Patria* took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday to implore the grace of God for the development of good and sound literature and to impress on all the necessity and importance of the work of the Catholic Press in opposition to evil and pernicious publications.

This celebration, promoted by the Association *Ora et labora* originated in Seville, and soon spread throughout Spain, Portugal, and other countries. It is fixed annually for June 20th, feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, but in Hong Kong it was decided with the approval of the late Bishop Poretti that it be held in the Month of March dedicated to St. Joseph.

Only Far Eastern City Where Celebrated.

Hong Kong is the only place in the Far East which has celebrated the Dia da Boa Imprensa, and the *Religiao e Patria* is the founder and promoter of this festivity here. The work of the Catholic Press has been greatly commended by Roman Pontiffs and Prelates of the whole world. Bishop Valtorta is taking keen interest in it, and has decided to expend the sum raised for him on the occasion of his Episcopal Consecration for obtaining books and pamphlets of Catholic propaganda for free distribution.

There were special services both in the morning and in the afternoon. The afternoon service was taken by His Lordship, and the Rev. Father Finn preached an appropriate sermon.

After the evening service a concert took place at one of the halls of the Mission House.

Mr. Vasconcelos Soares in his address praised the work of the Catholic Press and asked the Catholics to give it every support. His Lordship then addressed a few words making references to the *Religiao e Patria*, the *Folha Dominical*, the *Sociedade da Boa Imprensa* and the *Club Florinda de Jesus*, announcing at the same time the reappearance of *The Rock* in the near future under new management and with competent writers.

In conclusion the hymn *Queremos Deus* was sung by the ladies and gentlemen present.

BRIDGES STREET ROBBERY.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

Two Chinese appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy, yesterday afternoon on a charge of armed robbery.

They were represented by Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue.

It was stated in evidence that the two accused, with another man not in custody, went to No. 21, Bridges Street at about 12.30 p.m. on March 12th. The men folk at the time were away from home and only three women were in the house.

After calling out, the alleged robbers said that they had a message to deliver. Once in the house, the three men held up the inmates with a revolver. After overpowering the women, they made a search of the house and stole 2 pair of gold bangles, 1 pair of rattan gold mounted bangles, 1 gold finger ring, a pair of silver earrings and 2 pairs of imitation jade bangles, all to the value of \$180. The three robbers made good their escape, and the two defendants were arrested by the Police later.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow afternoon.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Committee on behalf of the Directors and Shareholders for their painstaking and careful inquiry and trust that it may be the means of effecting more economy and efficiency in working.

I do not think there are any more points that call for comment and now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

Sir Robert Ho Tung seconded, and the report and accounts were adopted.

Other Business.

On the proposition of Mr. Sewell, seconded by Mr. Kelly Savce, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Allan Cameron were re-elected as Directors.

On the proposition of Mr. ALVES, seconded by Mr. EXTRA ABRAHAM, the appointment of Mr. W. H. Bell to the Board of Directors, in place of the late Sir Paul Chater, was confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. DA ROZA, seconded by Mr. CHAU YUE TEXO, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of \$1,500 each.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

ALLEGED HEROIN SMUGGLERS.

LENGTHY ARGUMENTS AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING.

CASE TO CONTINUE TO-MORROW.

There were lengthy legal arguments during the hearing of the charge of importing dangerous drugs into the Colony which again came before the Central Magistracy yesterday. Two foreigners, a man and a woman, are accused of unlawful possession and of importing 560 ounces of heroin into the Colony.

Mr. F. G. Vaux represented the male defendant, George Stanigross, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the woman, Mrs. H. B. Kamien. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith.

The woman was a passenger on board the s.s. *Assawa Maru*, and while the vessel was in this port, Revenue searches boarded her, and found concealed in a false bottom, in a ward-robe trunk the drugs mentioned. The man who was arrested met the female prisoner and it was found that he possessed the keys to the trunk.

At the commencement of yesterday's hearing, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that he would not ask for a committal and would like to have the case tried summarily. He also asked leave to frame a third charge against the first defendant of aiding and abetting.

This was allowed by the Magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vaux, S.R.O. Watt said that in the trunk there were one hat and a coat, which the first defendant claimed as his. The hat and coat were quite new and did not look as if they had been worn. Witness said that when he entered the baggage room, there were other passengers there and also the baggage steward. Neither of the defendants were there. Witness said that he suspected that either cocaine or morphine were being carried. He sent for the owner of the trunk, and when the woman defendant came into the room, he asked her for the key. She did not understand witness but witness showed her a bunch of keys and she then understood what was wanted of her. The woman did not have the key, but later when the first defendant came on board, the woman asked for the key to the trunk, which was handed to her. The search was then carried out, and the drugs were revealed when the false bottom was pried open.

Continuing, witness said that after the seizure, he did not ask any of the defendants to whom the property belonged. He did not know what the packages contained until he examined them later. The defendants were not even told that heroin was found in the trunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, S.R.O. Watt said that he approached the woman while she was in her cabin, and she voluntarily pointed out her trunk to him. In the drawers of the trunk, several articles of ladies wearing apparel were found and also a bottle of wine.

Mr. d'Almada: Would you say that it was a very clever and ingenious way of concealing drugs?—I have seen cleverer than that.

(Laughter.)

Mr. d'Almada: Persons who had no inside information like you Revenue Officers who are expert at it, would not have opened the false compartment?—Probably not.

Replying to further questions, S.R.O. Watt said that documents were also found showing that the trunk had been sent from Geneva to Marseilles.

Box Addressed to Kobe.

The Police Russian interpreter said that when the first defendant was brought into the charge room, he cautioned him in the usual way. Defendant, however, offered to make statements. These statements read out in Court were as follows: "The box was addressed to Kobe and not Hong Kong. The charge is wrong because I have no business in Hong Kong." In answer to the second charge he said: "This charge has no foundation because I was detained on the *Assawa Maru*. The box is for Kobe and I have no business to receive it here."

The woman's statement was to the effect that she had travelled from Marseilles and was going on to Kobe on behalf of a Japanese named Manzuri who was acting for Stanigross, the first defendant. She said she was to receive fifty pounds sterling for her trouble. She had no intention of landing the trunk here and the trunk had always been kept locked in the baggage room during the voyage and while the steamer was here.

The Defence.

For the defence Mr. Vaux said that he had no case to answer on the charge of "possession." He argued that the mere possession of the key to the trunk was not sufficient to connect his client (the first defendant) with the possession of the drugs. Reviewing the evidence, he pointed out that the

(Continued on next column).

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trunk was sent from Geneva to Marseilles and from there to Kobe. The trunk was destined for Kobe, but there was no evidence to show that Kobe would be the final destination. The first defendant was at Hong Kong, he went on board about an hour before the ship was about to sail.

According to the evidence of the hat and coat in the trunk belonging to the first defendant, Mr. Vaux argued that what more could be more natural than when the defendant was informed that some clothing had arrived for him, he would go on board to receive it. The fact that the hat and coat had never been worn bore out this fact, added Mr. Vaux. He further pointed out that the first defendant could not possibly have had access to the drugs. The trunk was under lock and key in the baggage room, and the defendant was arrested a very short time after he had boarded the vessel.

On the charge of importing drugs into the Colony, Mr. Vaux said that there was no landing of the goods and no transportation of the goods had been proved. The case was merely that the goods had passed through the waters of the Colony. The first defendant had only boarded the steamer after arrival. He went there to meet the woman and probably to travel with her as far as Shanghai, said Mr. Vaux, but he was arrested, therefore, he could not have been caused the goods to be carried into the Colony.

Prosecution's Reply.

Mr. Whyte-Smith replied at great length to Mr. Vaux's arguments and cited several instances of law in support of the charges. He laid great stress on the fact that the hat and coat belonging to the first defendant were found in the woman's trunks, and asked his Worship not to look at the case from the point where the key was concerned only.

Mr. Lindsell: I can't agree with you there. He might have been advised that those articles were coming out for him, but that does not make him the possessor of the drugs. Now supposing my wife wrote to me that she is bringing on a new suit to me, and I go on board to receive it?

Mr. Whyte-Smith: Well, you would become the possessor; when you go on board to receive.

Mr. Whyte-Smith argued further in support of the charge of "importing the drugs," but his Worship said that he could not agree and discharged the first defendant on that charge.

Addressing Mr. Vaux, Mr. Lindsell said that he was not prepared to give his decision in regard to the charge of "possession," but would do so at the next hearing. The Magistrate adjudged that the defendant had a case to answer where the third charge was concerned.

The case at this stage was remanded until to-morrow morning.

WEDDING AT SHAMEEN.

LAMMEET—QUITZOW.

A pretty wedding was solemnized on Saturday last at Christ Church, Shameen, between Mr. Theodore Oswald Lammert, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lammert, Shameen, and Miss Phroso Dolores Quitzow, second daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Quitzow, Norwood, London.

The Rev. C. I. Blanchett, officiated, and the Church was tastefully decorated with palms and marguerites.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Charles Lammert, looked very charming in her dress of whiteorgette, embroidered with pearls. She wore a veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white roses and sweet peas with maiden-hair fern.

The little boys, Rolfe Langhammer and Mrs. Lammert's youngest son, Gerald, were pages, and were dressed in white satin Elizabethan costumes, with buckled shoes, feeding in the Hong Kong, was Matron of Honour, and wore a dress of pale peach crepe-de-chine. Mrs. Lammert, the bride's mother-in-law, was dressed in champagne georgette.

The duties of best man were carried out by Mr. F. E. Weatherston Lammert.

As the bridal party left the church, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played.

A reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lammert.

"SPEEDING A LITTLE."

BUT NEGLIGENCE DENIED.

LOCAL MOTORIST FINED.

Appearing before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Serradas, of A. Goeke & Co., who was charged with speeding and having driven his car in a negligent manner, on March 23rd, admitted that he was "speeding a little," but denied that he was negligent.

Major Willson: Well, speeding is necessarily dangerous; don't you think so?

Defendant made no reply to this question but later said it was a case of necessity. He was in the motor car trade and just speeded up a little in order to reach his workshop by a certain time.

Sergeant Clark said that defendant was driving 31 miles per hour on Queen's Road East between the Wesleyan Church and the Naval Hospital. "We tried to pull him up and tooted his horn, but instead of stopping, defendant put on still more speed."

Defendant was fined \$20.

THE POPULATION OF CANTON.

A NEW UNIVERSITY.

PROMINENCE GIVEN TO THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN.

POLITICS ALSO.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The regulations regarding the registration of births are to be strictly enforced in future in Canton. If the parents do not comply with them within five days of the "happy event" they will receive a summons from the police. All physicians and hospitals have to report the number of their maternity cases at the end of each month. The Police are particularly desirous of keeping their population statistics up-to-date. The latest figures show that the City has now a population of 734,101 exclusive of the people living on junks and sampans on the river. Of this number 449,036 are males and 291,175 females.

A Canton City Bank is to be opened with a capital of \$1,000,000 which will be the sole financial agency of the Municipal Administration.

To replace the several foreign managed schools which are to be closed after April 1st owing to their non-compliance with the Chinese local order to register with the Kuomintang, a new institution to be named the Canton University will be organized. The University, in addition to usual course of arts and science, will give prominence to the study of the Russian language and Russian theories of economics and government. Of course, the study of Kuomintang politics and the Three People's Principles is also made a compulsory subject of the curriculum. Among the professors so far appointed is Mr. Wei Yuk, a Java Chinese who has been for some time a member of the Kuomintang Foreign Office in Canton and a director of the Information Bureau.

The Chinese students of the Hackett Medical College for Women (American) and those of the Chinese-French Medical College and the Sacred Heart College (both French) have held several joint meetings within the last few days with the object of forcing the school authorities to register the Institutions with the Kuomintang. The latest development in this agitation is the support given to the students by the local practitioners in Western medicine. They intimate that failure to register may render graduates from the schools liable to exclusion from practice in the city. The foreigners' objection to registration is, as I have pointed out previously, based on the fear that when Kuomintang agents are given right of entry they will force doubtful subjects into the curriculum. However, the fact has gone forth. The foreign educational institutions in Canton have to comply with Kuomintang rules or close.

Yesterday, March 29th, being Canton Independence Day, the 16th anniversary of the first battle of the Chinese Revolution. Yellow Flower Hill, the cemetery of the first 72 victims, was visited by thousands of Chinese, by no means all being members of the Kuomintang. The formal memorial service commenced at ten in the morning, and among those there to help to preserve order if necessary were the Canton Boy Scouts, who have been many years given the place of guard of honor.

The Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang Executive Committee met on March 28th to consider the "massacre of Chinese villagers by the British Marines at Bia's Bay." It was resolved to demand that the Kuomintang Foreign Office, claim "heavy reparation from Great Britain."

Canton Kuomintang are now divided over which group of the Central Executive they will support. A section of the party in the name of United Cantonese have issued a manifesto supporting the Committee at Hankow, while others are in favour of the minority at Nanchang.

QUIET ON THE SURFACE.

HOTHEADS WORKING FOR TROUBLE.

GENERAL LI TSAI HSIN'S ATTITUDE.

[FROM A SHAMEN CORRESPONDENT.]

Your correspondent is right. In Canton things look quiet on the surface but some hot-heads who make money out of trouble—the human carrion birds—are spreading all manner of tales regarding the alleged British outrage on Chinese soil.

They want to have a big meeting and to demonstrate but I hear that General Li Tsai Hsin, the general officer commanding the troops in Canton, will have none of it. He has forbidden a procession on Shaki, opposite Shamcen.

Rest assured, Shamcen is not going to be another Hankow. But the Russians in the City are laughing in their sleeves. They say that everything is going as regularly as clock work for them. They are quite satisfied. Their only wonder is that the British did not take strong action last year. Some of us wonder also. In 1878 we had peace with honour in Europe. In 1927, in China, it seems that we have sold our honour for peace.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1911.

OBSERVANCES IN CANTON.

"THE SEVENTY-TWO HEROES."

The Canton Gazette announced on Monday that all arrangements had been completed for the ceremonies to be held at "Sunflower Hill" in memory of the 72 Heroes, who sacrificed their lives for the Revolution 16 years ago.

An enormous oil-printing had been prepared by the "Ue Sze" Art School at the request of the Peoples' Movement Committee. The picture was to be exhibited on the road leading up to the Sunflower hill so as to attract the eyes of every passer-by.

The canvas is 10 feet long and 18 feet wide, and, according to the Gazette, depicts the 72 martyrs in various attitudes, looking down on the earth with anger, sorrow or weeping. All seem to rebuke the survivors of to-day who call themselves members of the Party, with the same expression.

On the lower section of the canvas is a map of all China, with distinct outlines showing the provinces now under the Nationalist Government. Throughout the morning and afternoon, it was expected there would be a constant stream of students, workers, peasants, and merchants, to Sunflower Hill to pay their respects at the mausoleum dedicated to the 72 martyrs of the revolution.

YELLOW FLOWER HILL FESTIVAL.

The Hong Kong Chinese newspapers observed yesterday as a holiday, and there will be no Chinese newspapers this (Wednesday) morning.

Yesterday several Hong Kong Chinese papers published comments on the "Yellow Flower Hill Festival" in memory of the 72 men killed at Canton in "the first battle of the Chinese Revolution," which made South independent of the Manchus some 16 years ago.

No formal gathering took place.

SMALL-POX STILL PREVALENT.

FOUR FRESH CASES ON MONDAY: 18 LAST WEEK.

A certain amount of small-pox continues to be prevalent in the Colony and last week eighteen fresh cases and nine deaths were notified. All were Chinese, eleven being from the City district and seven from Kowloon. On Monday four more cases were reported.

During the week there were six cases of diphtheria (two fatal); five of enteric fever (four fatal); and three (all fatal) of cerebro-spinal fever.

Monday's health return also mentions three fresh cases of enteric, two Chinese and one British.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

MORE MEMBERS WANTED.

SIR H. POLLOCK'S REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES.

WARNINGS TO THE LONDON OFFICE.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong branch of the Navy League was held yesterday evening at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board Room.

The Chairman was the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., and other members of the Committee present were Mr. W. A. Dowley (Vice-President), Mr. R. Sutherland, M.B.E., Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Mr. A. J. Bird (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. L. M. Whyte (Hon. Secretary).

The attendance was small.

The Chairman, presenting the report and accounts, remarked upon the difficulty of obtaining members' subscriptions promptly. The subscriptions in 1926, he said, only amounted to \$435, equivalent to the subscriptions of only 86 members. This was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. While dealing with that question he should like to make an appeal for much larger number of members than they had at present. The membership ought to be nearly three times what it was.

It was up to the Colony fully to support the Navy League; they were not able, perhaps, out here to exercise any very great influence on big affairs in Great Britain, but they were constantly being asked by the Head Office in London to send home what monies they could spare for the purpose of bringing before the public of Great Britain the necessity of an efficient naval force in every part of the world.

In connection with this part of the world, it might be remembered that a telegram was sent to the head office in London last September warning the Navy League of the intensely critical situation developing in China, which unless dealt with firmly, might result in consequences unparalleled in the world's history.

They also drew attention to the lack of a sufficient river gunboat patrol in Chinese inland waters.

In December last year it was considered advisable to send a letter to the Secretary of the Navy League in London pointing out that the position out here was still unsatisfactory; and in the course of that letter the Secretary had said: "My Committee appeal to you to be vigilant, and to see that the Navy League upholds as the fundamental principle of National and Imperial policy, ample naval protection for British subjects and British commerce all the world over."

One of the objects of the League was to see to the maintenance of the Navy at the requisite standard of strength, so that British prestige might be upheld in every part of the world.

The warning they had sent had been fully justified by the remorseless logic of recent events. He was sure that he was only voicing the opinion of every member of the committee, that they should have been very glad indeed if their prognostications had not been justified.

It was our only hope that the good sense of the Chinese people would now assert itself, and that they would realize that the best path of progress was along the steady lines of constitutional, firm and friendly negotiations with foreign Powers rather than upon the lines of disruption, disorder and violence.

It was very much to be hoped that the present situation would speedily clear away, and he thought we might congratulate the British Government on the fact that the coming storm was foreseen in time, and that they had sent considerable reinforcements of our navy and also a strong military force.

The League needed more members, concluded Sir Henry. The head office in London was doing very excellent work, and keeping before people the necessity of a strong, efficient navy.

The report was then adopted and the accounts passed.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C.; Vice-President, Mr. W. A. Dowley; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Bird; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. M. Whyte.

Members of the Committee:—Mr. R. Sutherland, Commodore Pearson, Mr. Paul Lander, and Mr. Andrew Shields.

(Continued on next column).

SELLING WINE WITHOUT A LICENCE.

"FAR TOO COMMON NOWADAYS."

NATIVE SHOP OWNER FINED.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, the owner of a wine shop in Lai Chi Kok appeared with his wife on charges of selling dutiable liquor without a licence and with storing dutiable liquor in unlicensed premises. A coolie, who was arrested during the revenue officers' visit to the shop, was charged with purchasing spirits from an unlicensed vendor.

On the first defendant admitting both charges, and the wife denying all responsibility, the prosecution accepted the plea, and the woman was acquitted.

Revenue Officer Powell stated that he was not pressing the charge against the coolie, as he was merely detained because he purchased some wine while the officers were in the shop. The Department regarded the case in a serious light, as illicit trading in wines was becoming a common practice and the Government was being defrauded of considerable sums of revenue.

Asked to what extent the Government were defrauded in this case, Revenue Officer Powell said the wine was quoted at \$2.50 per jar, whereas the duty alone was \$4.40. The defendant was fined \$100 on each charge.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report stated:—The membership is now 205, 96 having joined the Hong Kong Branch of the Navy League during 1926.

The deaths of the President, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., L.L.D., are reported with regret.

Concert.

On the 21st October we celebrated Trafalgar Day by a concert in the Queen's Theatre at which net takings were \$1,580.40. Of this \$1,000 was donated to the Wahhsien Fund and \$500 to the General Funds of the Navy League in London. The Committee and members also laid wreaths on the Cenotaph, and the Wanchai Memorial.

"Wahhsien" Fund.

The Local Branch opened a fund in aid of the dependents of those men who were killed or injured during the Wahhsien incident. The total subscriptions from the Public amounted to \$1,540.23 and this together with \$1,000 from the Navy League's concert amounted in all to \$2,540.23 which at the exchange of 1/11½ realized 2250. A draft for this amount has been sent to the H.O. of the Navy League for the above objects.

Warnings That Were Justified.

The Local Branch have been in touch with the H.O. continuously regarding the situation out here and the necessity of upholding the Navy League's traditions. In September a long telegram which was published in the local papers at the time was despatched to H.O. calling attention to the lack of appreciation at home of the intensely critical situation developing in China which unless dealt with promptly and firmly might result in consequences unparalleled in the world's history. We also sent a copy of the telegram to the Shanghai Branch, who cabled home on similar lines. In December last the Committee despatched a long letter to H.O. summing up the situation and this letter has, we are informed, been placed before the Prime Minister and the Admiralty. The letter also desired the subject of piracy to be brought to the notice of the Admiralty and asked that more serious steps should be taken in conjunction with the local Chinese authorities to comb out the pirates' nests.

This Branch donated 225 to the Nelson Day Fund in response to the Hon. E. R. Freeman's appeal for the Sea Cadets. Fuller information of this excellent unit may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Your Committee decided to present a history prize to the Central British School, Kowloon, for the best result in the University Senior Local and/or Matriculation examinations, valued at \$15.

Accounts.

You will see from the accounts that we started last year with a balance of \$747.24 and ended it with a sum of \$3,427.48. This amount includes \$2,174.65 held on account for the Wahhsien Fund, \$176 subscription to the "Navy," and \$536.87 which last two items made up the total cost of \$712.87, the equivalent of 27s at 2/1½ draft sent to General Secretary, London, representing our donation of 250 from General Funds and £25 on account of the cost of "Navy," slides and printing, which leaves us with an actual balance of \$539.96 at the end of 1926.

It is difficult to get in subscriptions and the Hon. Treasurer would be grateful if members would assist him by paying promptly their annual subscription of 25.

NAVAL AND TROOP MOVEMENTS.

DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES FOR NORTH.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The destroyer, H.M.S. *Stirling*, and the submarines *L.1* and *L.5* left Hong Kong on Monday under sealed orders. It is further reported that all warship crews have been ordered to stand by, but no orders regarding their future movements have been received.

Another report current is that H.M.S. *Ambrose* will leave for Amoy to-day, and that H.M.S. *Titanis* and further submarines are leaving for the North on Friday.

As stated yesterday two Brigades of Artillery and the 1st Battalion, the Green Howards are leaving for the North on the *Yama* and *Bellerophon*.

The Headquarters and 1st Field Brigade, R.A., the Headquarters and 4th Pack Brigade R.A., and the Royal Artillery Signals were embarking on board the a.s. *Bellerophon* yesterday, which was scheduled to sail North last evening.

The Green Howards are due in from Fanning to-day and will embark on the *Yama*, which is also taking the 13th Infantry Brigade Headquarters Staff, the 13th Bridge Signals and reserve drivers for the 5th Armoured Car Company.

NEWS FROM HOME.

News from home regarding the Services out here states that the following Service intelligence has arrived by mail from Home:—

Mr. D. G. Lees, General Secretary of the Aldershot Y.M.C.A., and Mr. B. Brown, General Secretary of the Ipswich organization, have been selected to leave for China to provide home comforts and help to organize recreation for the troops at Shanghai.

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on February 18th:—Comdr. E. J. Shelley, to *Durban*; Lieut. R. L. M. Edwards to *Titanis*, additional (February 28th); and to *Titanis*, for command of a submarine (on arrival).

MARRIED QUARTERS.

It has been decided that soldiers on the married quarters roll forming part of the Shanghai Defence Force may, as a special case, during the period of separation from their families, receive lodging, fuel, and light allowances, at the married rates, or the corresponding provision in kind, subject to the normal deduction of 1s. a day from marriage allowance. Where, however, families are allowed to remain in married quarters during the soldiers' absence, no lodging allowance will be payable, and the issue of fuel and light in kind may continue, no rent being payable, but 1s. a day being deducted from marriage allowance. Families of recognised married officers and of all other ranks may elect to proceed at public expense to their selected place of residence in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, or if already in occupation of quarters to remain in occupation thereof, provided the quarters are not required for occupation by an entitled officer or soldier at the station.

DROVE ON AFTER KNOCKING DOWN A BOY.

CAR DRIVER SUMMONED AND FINED.

DRIVER WHO WAS "AFRAID OF THE CROWD."

Appearing before Major C. Wilson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, the Chinese driver of motor-car No. 372 was charged with failing to stop after an accident.

Outlining the case, Inspector Alexander said that the accident took place near the Wing Lok Wharf at 7.45 p.m. on the 21st instant. Defendant was on the proper side of the road and there was no indication of speeding. Instead of stopping to pick up the small boy whom he knocked down, defendant went straight on and drove to the Police Station.

His Worship told defendant that he should have stopped to pick up the boy as a minute or two might have cost the lad his life. He asked the defendant how he would like it if the position had been reversed and he had been struck by a motor car the driver of which did not stop to help.

Why He Drove On.

Defendant said he was afraid of the crowd assaulting him. Inspector Alexander replied that there was a policeman on point duty there at the time and defendant had nothing to fear.

A fine of \$15 was imposed. The question of compensation to the injured boy was left over, defendant agreeing to pay whenever called upon to do so.

The boy is at present in hospital with a fractured leg and is not expected to come out for another six weeks.

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THIS WELL KNOWN MODEL IS OF FULL SIZE, CONSTRUCTED WITH VERY FEW PARTS.

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By E. KANN.

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NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. John GEORGE ERNEST ELLIAMS will act as SECRETARY to the Company. By Order of the Board of Directors. T. G. WEALL, Chairman.

HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION will be held at the AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL at 5.30 P.M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th. All members of the Association and other Clubs interested are Requested to Attend.

FIN WONG, Hon. Secretary.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE 35th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of MARCH, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1927, until WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH, 1927, Both Days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF MARCH, 1927, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Subscribed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Same Place, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above mentioned Resolution.

A Copy of the proposed new Articles of Association of the Company with the alterations and amendments and differences between the existing and new Articles incorporated and indicated in Red Ink can be seen during usual Business Hours at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid.

Dated the 12th day of March, 1927. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that On and After MAY 1st, 1927, the following PRICES will be CHARGED ON MONTHLY TICKETS AND COUPONS.

Monthly Tickets available between Both Termini or Intermediate Stations \$12.00
Monthly Tickets available between MAY ROAD, BOWEN ROAD, KENNEDY ROAD or LOWER TEMANU \$10.00
Children Over 3 Years and Under 12 Years of Age Half Price.
Family Monthly Tickets: Same Discounts as at Present.
Third Class Coupons Face value Less 10% Discount.
First Class Coupons Face value Less 10% Discount.
First Class Coupons for Nurses, Military and Naval Officers Face value Less 20% Discount.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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INTIMATIONS.

G. R. SALE OF H.M. SUBMARINE "L.S."

TENDERS are invited up to the 25th APRIL, 1927, for the Purchase of the above named Vessel as the H.M. Submarine "L.S." Full Particulars of the Vessel and Conditions of Sale, and Permits to View, may be obtained on Application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong, and Tender Forms will be issued on Payment of a Deposit of \$200. Returnable when decision on the Tenders has been reached. The Vessel will be on View at H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon, from the 21st MARCH, 1927.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, up to Noon on MONDAY, 25th APRIL, 1927.

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$150,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgages Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

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TO LET.

A FLAT in HUMPHREYS BUILDING, Kowloon.—Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO LET.

No. 44, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, CLUB LUSITANO.

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APARTMENTS AVAILABLE.

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The Daily Press

HONG KONG, MARCH 30th, 1927.

ONE ASPECT OF "ANTI-FOREIGNISM."

It is sometimes stated that "anti-foreignism" does not involve active hatred, hatred, that is, which descends to violence and seeks, if possible, the expulsion of the foreigner. A Chinese will go as far as to say, that he hates all foreigners in the mass but yet likes them individually.

The foreigner on his part feels that the only use the Chinese have for those who are not of their own kith and kin is to exploit them. It is true that many foreigners have made fortunes in commerce in China, but it is equally true that Chinese merchants have amassed wealth also as the result of the foreigners' enterprise. Some Chinese students of affairs will readily admit this but while they feel that the foreigner has possibly contributed much to the national prosperity and has made it possible for China to advance along the Western path of science by training doctors, engineers, teachers and others, still such material benefits have been conferred and accepted at the expense of the nation's cultural reputation—a reputation of which China has been justly proud. If this were all that the "anti-foreign" movement signified there are many foreigners who would be almost ready to sympathise with it. But in such case the movement should certainly not be directed against the foreigners personally,

but rather against those Chinese who are now too wholeheartedly enthusiastic for the abolition of all the traditions, customs and scholarship which have been revered in China for centuries. It is not the British nor the American who wishes to see Confucius dethroned and Sun Yat Sen set up in his place. Although the foreigner believes in hygiene, efficiency and clean government for his own country he is not particularly desirous that the Chinese should change their ways. On the contrary, there is a very large number, of whom Sir John Jordan was one, who think that the old Chinese with their ancient scholarship, respect for elders and their urbanity were far superior to the modern generation which has abandoned its manners, and developed an overbearing pride and conceit. Such persons believe that the best policy for China would be to return to her old loyalties and not to seek to ape the Western world in some of its worst features which are wholly alien to her nature.

How many millions of dollars have been spent in arms, for example, to be given to boys and half starved coolies, who have neither the wit nor the inclination to use them for military purposes and who, at the first sign of opposition, run off and use them against inoffensive peasants to gratify their lusts. China, sunk in abject poverty, has the largest military force in the world and so contributes still further to depress the level of existence of the people who are compelled to support it. What is more insensate than this reign of terror which prevails at the moment; the nation divided against itself, slowly bleeding to death, creating banditry on all sides and an intense mutual hatred, weakening itself against the foreign nations whom it professes to despise and on whom it cannot hope to impose its will by force of arms, nor in any way except by seeking their compassion. Even if China achieved unity in the next five years and sought to make demands on Japan, for example, which in the opinion of that nation were unjust and impossible, what weapon at her disposal has she, after all these years of bloodshed, but the boycott which is not a weapon of strength but a weapon of fear and weakness the use of which might cause more "loss to face" to the central governing authority than loss of trade to the Japanese. If the present policy of alienating the nations of the world continues there will be no one to exercise a restraining hand on the power that has been insulted beyond endurance. That seems to be the goal towards which the Chinese are now marching. The immunity from correction which China has enjoyed so far is due to the sympathy, which, in spite of great provocation, the various civilised powers have for her in her difficulties and also because there are still some elements in the country on whom hopes for the future are based.

But should the wrong elements assume full control and those hopes be belied, there will be no longer any reason to waste sympathy. Relationship will then be dictated by the strict requirements of justice if the present "evil" causes are persisted in. That is not a pleasant development to contemplate and it is for this reason that many friends of China sincerely and ardently desire China to return to her former faith and once more act in accordance with the principles of the sages. Such people are, in this sense, just as "anti-foreign" as the Chinese themselves.

Yesterday being Settlement day no quotations were offered by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Owing to "unforeseen circumstances" the annual ball of the 4th Submarine Flotilla has been indefinitely postponed.

A sing-song, specially arranged for members of H.M. Forces, will be held this evening at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, beginning at six o'clock.

The annual sports of St. Paul's College will be held on Friday afternoon on the Hong Kong Football Club ground at Happy Valley, beginning at 1.30.

The 20th ordinary annual meeting of Gande, Price & Company, Ltd., will be held to-day at noon at the Company's office, No. 2, Ice House Street (St. George's Building).

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Cedric Arthur Lacy Rickett, residing at 1A, Cathlam Path, May Road, to Miss Aline Beatrice Cox, residing at Fulmar House, Worthing.

Shareholders are reminded that the 38th ordinary annual meeting of the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., will be held to-day at 11 a.m. at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building.

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Baseball Association will be held at the American Consulate-General at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Association and other clubs interested are requested to attend.

At about 3.30 p.m. yesterday, the fire Brigade was called out to a fire at Garden Road. On arrival there, it was found that a taxi cab was ablaze. The fire was quickly put out very little damage being done to the cab.

The leasehold property, the Kowloon Hotel, occupying an area of 10,632 square feet, and with annual Crown rental of \$54, which was to have been sold, by order of the mortgagees, at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, was withdrawn from the market.

Prize Giving and Founders' Day will be celebrated on Saturday at St. Stephen's College. The Vice-Chancellor of the Hong Kong University (Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.) will distribute the prizes in the Great Hall of the University. The function begins at 7.30 p.m.

An apprentice employed at the shipyard of Mr. W. S. Bailey was prosecuted at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday for the larceny of a sheet of brass, valued at \$3. The defendant, who was seen to pick up the metal while inside the yard, was fined \$25 or three weeks' hard labour in default.

Street urchins who were engaged at a game of football just outside the Police Married Quarters, were interrupted by the arrival of the Police on the scene. Two of the players were brought before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistrate's on a charge of obstructing the public highway and were fined \$3 each.

There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Company (1918), Ltd., at the registered office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, this afternoon, beginning at 2.30. A resolution will be proposed that certain regulations be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles. A further meeting, for the purpose of confirming this resolution, is to be held at the same place on Thursday, April 21st, at 11.30 a.m.

An application for the confiscation of the contraband arms and ammunition seized on the s.s. Hoping last week, when she arrived in Hong Kong after being pirated, was made by sub-inspector Andrews at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. The haul comprised twenty Lewis guns, nine revolvers, one automatic pistol, 100 rounds of pistol ammunition, 280 rounds of revolver ammunition, 19,800 rounds of rifle ammunition, 26 Lewis gun ammunition drums, three machine-gun tripods and one spare machine-gun barrel. The Magistrate made the necessary order.

LEAVING TO-DAY.

WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTS.

SAILING ON "EMPRESS OF CANADA."

When the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* leaves here to-day at 5 p.m. for Vancouver, via Manila, Shanghai and Japan ports, she will carry many well-known local people among her passengers.

These include:—Mr. G. M. Young, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who has been with this firm in Hong Kong for a matter of about thirty years, and is now going home. Mr. Young has been Chairman of the Hong Kong Club, and is also a past President of the St. Andrew's Society (Hong Kong).

Mr. John Arnold, Secretary of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., going home. Mr. G. E. Towns, acting Chief Accountant of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, going home.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Hastings, Dennis & Bowley, going home. Mr. Allan Cameron, Oriental Manager of the C.P.R. and C.P.S. going to Yokohama.

Mr. T. C. Monaghan and family, Purchasing Agent, and Catering Superintendent of the C.P.R. and to Canada.

Mr. P. W. Massey, of Reiss, Massey & Co., going to Shanghai. Capt. T. T. Laurence, D.S.C., going to England on leave.

Mr. W. T. Daley, of the C.P.R. passenger department, on appointment to Kobe.

With many residents leaving the Colony to-day, several for good, there will certainly be a big crowd on board the *Empress of Canada* this afternoon, prior to her departure, to bid them *bon voyage*.

A PROCURATION CHARGE.

MACAO GIRLS COMPLAINT.

A sordid case concerning the procurement of a young Chinese girl for immoral purposes was heard at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, when a Chinese woman named So Luk, who was formally charged and released on bail on March 13th, re-appeared on a charge of buying a young girl for detention in a brothel. She pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence, and Mr. R. A. C. North (Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs) was for the prosecution. The evidence was that on March 12th, Inspector Stimson visited 10, Wocung Street, Yau-mai, where he found the complainant—Chiu To, a girl of 18. Her name did not appear on the brothel register, so he took her and the defendant to the Police Station. The allegation against defendant was that she had bought the girl from a man who brought her to Hong Kong ostensibly for the purpose of finding her sister. Other persons were implicated in the case, but they had absconded.

In answer to the magistrate (Mr. W. Schofield) prosecutor said that this was not a casual inspection, but a visit made on information received. The girl, Chiu To, who lived with her mother at Macao, said that she came here with a man named Lee Mun at his invitation. She learned on arrival that the sister whom she had come to seek had gone elsewhere. Two men took her to a brothel and sold her to defendant. She had been beaten on several occasions because she refused to do what was expected of her.

His Worship said that he did not see anything to justify him in continuing the case, since there seemed to have been nothing to prevent the girl from walking out of the house if she had desired to do so. The case was accordingly dismissed.

BRITISH SOLDIER DROWNED.

WHILE BATHING IN NEW TERRITORIES.

How a British soldier, stationed in the New Territories, met his death under tragic circumstances on Friday last has been brought to light in an official police report received yesterday.

It is stated that Signalmen O. E. Scarlett, who belonged to the Signal Section of the 12th Infantry Brigade, was drowned while bathing in the Sheungshui stream on Friday afternoon, his clothes being afterwards found at a spot about a thousand yards to the north of the Police Station of the district.

Sheungshui stream is a tributary of the main Shumshui River, which marks the boundary between British and Chinese territory. It is presumed that the body of the unfortunate signalmen has since been carried out to sea.

The deceased was only 21 years of age. He was billeted with the other members of the Signal Section at the Fanling Golf Club camp.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM LABELS.

THEIR USE BY PURCHASERS.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

"The Legislature makes laws which the most innocent can infringe, quite unknowingly, and they must therefore be construed very strictly, specially if they are drawn in a loose way," said Mr. McCallum, when defending a Chinese at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

The man was charged with the unlawful possession of 2.5 mace of illicit opium, and was also charged with having three Government opium labels without lawful authority.

Evidence given by Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt was to the effect that he entered a house at Des Voeux Road West, on March 25th where he saw the defendant sitting on a bed. In a cupboard, three Government opium labels were found wrapped up in a handkerchief. In another drawer, four pots of Government opium were discovered without the labels on. On a washstand, a pot of non-Government opium was found. The defendant claimed both the opium and the labels.

His Worship: Do I understand that there is a considerable sale of illicit opium in pots to which Government labels have been attached? Mr. McCallum: I object to the question because it is purely a matter of opinion so far as the Inspector's knowledge goes. Presumably he is in a position to know, but I object to the question.

What The Prosecution Must Show. Mr. Lindell:—Why do you object to the question? Mr. McCallum:—Because I don't think it is a fair sort of question to ask.

Mr. Lindell:—Why not? Mr. McCallum:—Because here you have a man charged with being in possession of something of which he is entitled to be in possession, and that question is going to raise a lot of presumption without the prosecution being in a position to prove that he had obtained that something for an unlawful purpose.

After referring to the section, Mr. Lindell, speaking to witness, said there was apparently no presumption under that section.

Witness replied in the negative. His Worship:—Unless there is a presumption that the mere possession throws the onus on the defence, the prosecution has got to prove that the accused give a reasonable explanation.

Witness:—He did not give an explanation.

His Worship:—You say yourself he was not asked.

Labels The Purchaser's Property?

Referring to the labels, Mr. McCallum said presumably they were cancelled. Presumably the Government knew the duty had been paid.

His Worship:—There is no question of duty being paid. The Government puts these labels on their own pots of opium.

Mr. McCallum replied that it was for the Government to issue the labels in such a way—and presumably they were sold to a private person, they became the property of that person. If he showed they were in his possession as a private person, because he had bought and paid for them, why, he asked, should he not do as he liked with them? If he committed an offence with the labels, then that was another matter. It could be presumed that he was going to defraud the Government or a hundred and one things, but until he did so, where was the crime?

Mr. Lindell:—There is no presumption of guilt from their possession under that section.

Bought and Paid For.

Mr. McCallum:—If I say they are mine, that answers the question. I have taken them from Government pots, which I have bought and paid for, and until I commit a crime in relation to them they are mine.

Mr. Lindell:—There would be no point in Section 17 according to your argument.

Mr. McCallum:—I might have stolen them and then the possession would be unlawful.

Mr. Lindell:—The obvious purpose of Section 17 is to prevent Government opium labels being used on pots of illicit opium.

Mr. McCallum:—Then you have to prove that I have so used them.

An Important Case.

Mr. Lindell remarked that as he saw the matter, there must be some proof in the absence of lawful authority or excuse. He thought the defendant should have been given a chance to explain the position. He would like further time to consider the point as it was of considerable importance to the Imports and Exports Office.

Mr. McCallum:—And I take it of equal importance to the public. The Legislature makes laws which the most innocent can infringe quite unknowingly, and accordingly they must be construed very strictly, especially if they are drawn in a loose way.

His Worship intimated he would give a decision on the point at noon to-morrow.

GENERAL CHIANG AND THE "REDS."

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO THE RECENT NANKING OUTRAGES.

JAPANESE NAVAL LIEUTENANT COMMITS SUICIDE IN SHANGHAI.

"ASHAMED THAT THE HONOUR OF THE JAPANESE NAVY SHOULD BE DISGRACED."

FRANCE'S POLICY IN CHINA.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE YANGTZE.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
Lieutenant Kameo Araki, who was in charge of the Guard at the Japanese Consulate in Nanking at the time of the recent outrage there, attempted to commit suicide aboard the flagship *Tsune* this morning. He is now in a grave condition.
Apparently Araki was weighed down by a sense of his responsibility for what occurred at the Consulate, where he with seven bluejackets was on guard. That he forbore to fire on the great mob of undisciplined Cantonese soldiers who attacked and looted the Consulate was solely because he feared to do so, as, almost certainly, it would have meant that the mob would have massacred all the Consular officials and their families.
Araki returned to Shanghai from Nanking yesterday aboard the cruiser *Tsune* to report particulars of the outrage at the Consulate to Rear-Admiral Araki, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Squadron in China. It was after this interview that he attempted to take his life.

LATER:

Lieutenant Araki is dead.
It transpires that he shot himself. He left a note, in the course of which he says: "I am quite ashamed that the honour of the Japanese Navy should have been disgraced by Southern soldiers."

GENERAL CHIANG AND THE "REDS."

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
General Chiang Kai Shek has ordered that a sharp look-out be kept on the "Reds" who are committing crimes in the name of the Kuomintang, but with the full consent of the party authorities.

FRANCE PREPARED TO MEET "ANY SURPRISE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 29th.
The *Journal* reiterates the necessity for close co-operation between the French Concession and the International Concession in Shanghai on the doctrine that "Unity in defence is the best guarantee for success."
The *Matin* says that the Government is taking the necessary measures, and has reserve troops in Indo-China. Admiral Beziere has, provisionally, refused the reinforcements offered to him, as experts are of opinion that the French can meet any surprise with the forces already at their disposal. The newspaper adds that while simple control may be undesirable it does not follow that France should refuse to participate in the common action in the event of grave peril.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 28th.
As regards the French Concession at Shanghai, the Foreign Office here describes as unfounded the reports that the French are being subordinated to other authorities in Shanghai. It is declared that the British authorities have asked for sole command. The Foreign Office adds that the local French authorities had been given all they had asked for to assure the defence of the Concession, and that the Government will continue to furnish them on the spot with whatever they might deem necessary.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHANGHAI FROM INDO-CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 29th.
The *Daily Mail* (Paris edition) says that important French reinforcements have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai from Indo-China.

SOVIET ACTIVITY AT PEKING.

CONSIDERABLE SUMS FOR AGITATORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, March 29th.
There are allegations in many quarters that the Soviet has distributed considerable sums in Peking during the past month for agitation purposes.
The police are most active in hunting out agitators and suspects and are closely scrutinising the newspapers and news agencies to prevent pro-Southern propaganda. Numbers of Americans, who have hitherto been pro-Nationalist, are modifying their views considerably as a result of the Nanking incident. Some of them are apprehensive despite official assurances and are sending their families out of China.

THE COMMONS AND CHINA.

QUESTIONS ON NANKING, HANKOW AND SHANGHAI.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, March 29th.
The immediate necessity in China is sheer physical defence, is the opinion of the *Times*, which states that whether or no there is a conflict between the Moderates and Extremists of the Kuomintang, all recent events show that the Extremists are doing their utmost to force an issue in the direction they prefer. With such elements further negotiations are impossible. It will be time to resume serious political negotiations when a genuine Chinese Nationalism again emerges in an organised form.

KUOMINTANG GENERAL ON LAWLESSNESS.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
The Canton General, commanding the troops north of Shanghai, in proclaiming martial law over the district, states that lawlessness will not only fail to support diplomatic actions in the interests of China, but will also obstruct peaceful negotiations with the Powers. The General blames the "counter-revolutionists" whom he accuses of having done much to discredit the regular Nationalists.

WOOSUNG FORTS.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
Since March 29th, the Forts at Woosung have been put under special vigilance by Admiral Yang Shu Chong, the Northern Naval Commandant, who lately went over to the South.

THE CHINESE NAVAL ACTION.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
The Chinese s.s. *Haichow*, which engaged the pro-North s.s. *Haichi* yesterday, has been seriously disabled. The *Haichi* has gone to sea to an "unknown destination."

THE CHANGSHA INCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
Following a slight encounter between a party from H.M.S. *Woodcock* and the Chinese at Changsha the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has demanded the withdrawal of the British men-of-war from the port and the handing over of the British sailors involved in the incident in order to enable the Chinese to take drastic action against them. It is also reported that the Commissioner has withdrawn extraterritorial rights from British subjects at Changsha. The British authorities are evacuating their nationals in consequence.

CHUNGKING EXTREMISTS.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

[CHINESE PRESS SERVICE.]

CHUNGKING, March 29th.
Extremist activity increased after the report of the Nanking incident had been communicated. Up to the present, everything appears to be quiet, but there are fears for the future.
The British Consul has issued an official statement on the Nanking incident, but agitation continues, in spite of an official direction to suppress it and to protect foreigners.

FOREIGN BANKS STILL CLOSED AT HANKOW.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, March 29th.
The foreign banks all remain closed, and the strike appears to be no nearer settlement. The Cantonese Finance Minister has left for Shanghai.
The river is rising just below Hankow; and the lowest water is 50.0 feet.

U.S. CONSULATES CLOSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, March 29th.
Mr. Kellogg, the United States Secretary of State, has authorised the American Legation here to instruct the closing of the American Consulates at Changsha and Chungking and the withdrawal of gunboats from those places so soon as an opportunity has been given for the remaining Americans to withdraw.

AMERICANS SENDING AN AVIATION SQUADRON.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, March 29th.
The Navy Department announces that in view of the threatening position at Shanghai, Admiral Williams is concentrating there all the ships which can be spared from other points.

THE DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, March 29th.
The developments in China over the week-end have in nowise lessened the anxiety of officials here. The mobilisation of additional Marine units is being proceeded with speedily. The 1,500 Marines who were ordered to China on Saturday are now being mobilised at Philadelphia and Paanico and elsewhere. They will sail next week from San Diego in the transport *Henderson* which is hastening to San Diego from Nicaragua. This composite force to be known as the "Sixth Regiment of Marines" will be commanded by Colonel Harold Snyder, who has a distinguished record in the Philippines and France.
Attached to the Force will be an entire naval aviation squadron, consisting of twelve bombing planes and fighting planes.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 29th.
Answering questions in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain detailed the events in Nanking and the Conservative members of the House cheered his emphatic declaration that it was the timely action by the warships that alone saved the lives of British and American citizens.

Replying to Mr. E. Thurtle (Labour), who drew attention to the statement of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek that the looting and outrages were committed by Northern troops, Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that information from British and American sources was to the contrary.

Another member asked whether the guarantee of Chiang Kai Shek was a guarantee upon which the British Government could safely rely.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that in the anarchical conditions which prevailed in many parts of China it was impossible to say that we could rely with safety upon these guarantees. We must watch what happened and judge not according to professions but to performances.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) asked whether in view of the offensive at Nanking was it now proposed to evacuate the remainder of British nationals in other part of Yangtze Valley?

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that was a matter for consideration, but he did not think it desirable that he should issue instructions from here. It should be decided nearer.

The Unrest at Hankow.
Asked whether he was aware of the unrest prevailing among British nationals at Hankow owing to the failure of the Cantonese to maintain order in the Concession, Sir A. Chamberlain said he was informed that the position at Hankow had recently again been strained. Chinese troops had been stationed and threatening British residents and had tried to prevent access to and from ships and men-of-war. Representations had been made to Mr. Chen, who had expressed his regrets and Cantonese soldiers had now been withdrawn from the Concession. The British Consul-General and the naval authorities were taking what steps were in their judgment necessary for the security of British subjects.

Was the Foreign Secretary aware, inquired Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke (Conservative) that the Hankow agreement had had no beneficial effects whatever but rather the contrary.

Sir A. Chamberlain said, personally, he would not at this stage pronounce final judgment on the Agreement. Obviously, when an Agreement was signed in good faith by the British Government and Mr. Chen it must be judged by results. Shanghai's Future.

Sir A. Chamberlain was then questioned about the future of Shanghai.
He declared that no negotiations regarding the International Settlement were in progress at present nor was it possible to negotiate fruitfully in the present anarchical conditions. He observed that the future of the Settlement could only be determined in consultation with other Powers interested. Moreover, we had dealt in a most liberal and mightily empowered to speak for the Powers collectively was the Diplomatic Body in Peking. He did not think it would be difficult for the Powers concerned to take steps to negotiate if there was a single Chinese authority exercising power throughout China with which they could negotiate.

THE NANKING OUTRAGES.

RELIABLE STATEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, March 29th.
It is officially announced from Nanking that an examination of the depositions and statements by reliable American witnesses proves that among the serious outrages committed by Nationalist soldiers were at least two cases of attempted criminal assault against American women. There were several other cases only a shade less serious.

BRITISH CABINET SIT FOR TWO HOURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 29th.
Before proceeding to Chequers on Saturday Mr. Baldwin warned his colleagues that the situation in China would probably necessitate a special Cabinet meeting to-day. Messages since received at the Admiralty from the Yangtze were communicated to Mr. Baldwin yesterday.
The Cabinet sat for two hours to-day.

[EARLIER TELEGRAMS.]

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Wuhan Situation Worse.

WUHAN, March 29th.
The atmosphere is tense and uncertain and all foreign women and children have been evacuated and concentrated on the hulk.
Food is becoming more and more difficult to secure, and things are likely to become more serious. A boycott has been threatened.
The Spanish Bishop and priests have refused to leave.
Conditions Improving at Nanking.

NANKING, March 29th.
The Nationalists have appointed a Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and he is reported to be intending to call on the commander of H.M.S. *Emerald*.

The situation appears to have taken a turn for the better, and things are more normal to-day. The naval craft have not been under fire to-day.
Shops in the city are beginning to re-open, but the conditions at Hsai-kwan are still very uncertain.

Firing occasionally takes place, and passing steamers are still subjected to fire from Kiangyan, Tongchow, and Vine Point, just below Nanking.

The British Consul-General, Mr. Bertram Giles, C.M.G., and certain British members of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and foreign firms, are remaining on board H.M.S. *Emerald* for the time being.

Intruding Chinese Troops.

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
Nationalist troops boarded a British steamer and when ordered to leave by the Commander of H.M.S. *Cockchafer*, they did so, stating that they were only visitors.

Chiang Kai Shek Wants to Meet U.S. Admiral.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, March 29th.
The Chinese naval commander, Admiral Li, visited the U.S.S. *Pittsburg* to-day, calling on Admiral Williams to inform him that he desired to call on him to discuss arrangements for the preservation of order in Shanghai and district.

Admiral Li was granted an interview at ten o'clock without ceremony, and no return call will be made by Admiral Williams.

A Chinese "Commune."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Commune which has been established in the native city has been recognised by the Hankow Central Executive.
H.M.S. "Oricket" and "Argus."
A message from Woosung states that H.M.S. *Oricket* is off Chang Wan Tang, and H.M.S. *Argus* is in touch.

The "Kiang Wo" Seizure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KIUKIANG, March 29th.
The Nationalist Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has paid \$8,500 as compensation for the commandeering of the British s.s. *Kiang Wo*.
The arms and ammunition which were on board have been delivered to the Commissioner, while political agents detailed by the British authorities during the negotiations have been released.

MORE CHINESE TROUBLE IN SINGAPORE.

MOB AND POLICE HAVE UGLY ENCOUNTERS.

TROOPS PATROLLING THE STREETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE, March 29th.
There have been serious developments in connection with the recent police shootings, and ugly clashes between the mob and police. Consequently troops with rifles and Lewis guns are patrolling the streets to-night.

HYDROPLANE ALTITUDE RECORD.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 29th.
A Frenchman, Lieutenant Demogot, has broken the world's record for altitude in a hydroplane, by reaching over 9,000 metres. The previous record was 8,900 metres.

LONDON BY-ELECTION.

LIBERAL PARTY GAINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 29th.
The following is the result of the by-election at North Southwark, owing to Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C. (Labour) resigning his membership of the Labour Party in consequence of his disagreement with their attitude on the China crisis.

Mr. E. A. Strauss (Liberal) 7,334
Mr. G. Guest (Labour) 6,167
Dr. Haden Guest (Independent Constitutional) 3,215

The Labour vote is nearly 9,000 down on the figures of the last election which were:—Labour, 8,113; Liberal, 7,033; and Conservative, 3,300.

LIBERALS AND LABOURITES

COMMENTS ON THE RECENT BY-ELECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATER.
The defeat of the Labourites at Leith and North Southwark, both of which should be noted, industrial centres, is attributed to the electors' dislike of the methods of the extremists as Labour "left wingers" with an infusion of Communists have taken a most active part in both by-elections.

Mr. Strauss has long nursed North Southwark, and probably obtained many Conservative votes in the absence of an official Conservative candidate.

Liberal papers and spokesmen, today, are jubilant, and describe North Southwark as a turn of the tide, clinching with the verdict at Leith. They declare that the victories are evidence of the good effect of the recent closing up of the party ranks and the work of Sir Herbert Samuel since he was appointed Chairman of the Organisation Committee of the Party.

Sir H. Samuel, in an announcement in February, stated that he intended to run 500 Liberal candidates at the General Election. This is regarded as no longer optimistic, but as good business from the Liberal viewpoint.

Sir H. Samuel's Views.

Sir Herbert Samuel, interviewed on the North Southwark result, said that the fortunes of Labour, until recently rising, were beginning to ebb, while the flow of Liberalism was now on the turn of the tide, and it was likely to increase. The electorate realised that Socialism was a wrong policy; furthermore, the Labourites were fundamentally divided on questions of confiscation and communism.

Foreign policy under their leadership was consequently weak and vacillating. Simultaneously, the Conservative Government was rapidly falling in the public esteem.

THE DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

BEING DISCUSSED AT GENEVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, March 29th.
The Preparatory Disarmament Committee has discussed the limitation of land forces.

Viscount Sato declared that he was unable to agree with the British draft convention because it would be most difficult to change the present military system of Japan.

M. De Brouckere (Belgium) advocated shortening the term of military service and a reduction of military expenditure.

M. Paul Boncour (France) stressed the limitation of expenditure.

Mr. Gibson said the United States had already reduced her land forces and he favoured regional agreements.

Lord Cecil regretted he was unable to persuade M. Paul Boncour, M. De Brouckere and Viscount Sato to agree with the British view, but he would not persist, in view of the necessity for unanimity.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Viscount Cecil's Statement.

RUEBY, March 29th.

Following speeches made by the French and Belgian delegates at to-day's meeting in Geneva of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Lord Cecil said he recognised that his arguments had failed. The French and Belgian delegates had maintained the position that it was impossible to limit the number of annual contingents and that the nations represented needed to train their whole manhood. Lord Cecil, in reply, said he advocated the limitation of "numbers" and the limitation of the period of service. Some delegates had adopted the view that it was impossible to limit the annual contingent and that it was unthinkable that a system of ballot should be introduced. But he understood that in a system of conscription there was a standard by which certain numbers were recruited and, if it was desired to reduce the contingent, all that was necessary was to raise the qualifications. He understood that before the war, the German Government

(Continued on next column).

CHINESE PASSENGERS.

SHOULD THEY BE SEARCHED AT SINGAPORE?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 29th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. W. Foot Mitchell (Conservative) who suggested that all Chinese passengers embarking at Singapore for Far Eastern ports should be searched for arms and their baggage examined, Mr. L. S. Amory, Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointed out that it was the practice to search Chinese passengers embarking at Singapore whenever information giving grounds for suspicion was received, but to search every ship would cause great delay to commerce and was opposed by the local shipping agents. He was not yet satisfied that the circumstances called for such a drastic measure.

U.S.A. AND MEXICO.

A "MYSTERY NOTE."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, March 29th.
The American Note to Mexico, which has been dubbed the "Mystery Note" on account of the secrecy surrounding its contents, relates, according to the *New York Times*, to a certain forged communication, purporting to be signed by Mr. Kellogg, and other officials which came into the possession of the Calles Administration.

It appears that the document, which nearly precipitated a serious crisis, was cleverly designed to convey the impression that the United States was fomenting a revolution in Mexico or plotting war.

An investigation regarding the origin of the note is proceeding.

CHAOS FOLLOWS LONDON FLOOD.

A HAMMERSMITH TORRENT.

SCREAMING WOMEN ON A RAFT.

Despite the efforts of an army of workmen to remove all trace of a recent Hammersmith flood, traffic was seriously impeded by wreckage the following day.

The torrent, which had its origin in a burst water main, rushed down Dalling-road, sweeping men and women off their feet. It undermined the wood paving, and residents who set out for the City had to make their way through piles of debris. Many of them had the basements of their houses flooded.

Many households were without water, and had to carry buckets from neighbouring houses. All vehicles were diverted from King-street, Hammersmith, for some hours, causing a serious dislocation of West London arterial traffic.

Ground Moved Violently.

Perhaps the worst experience of all was that of Mrs. G. Edward, an elderly woman who lives in Dalling-road. "I had just left my sick bed after a three weeks' bout of influenza," she said, "and I went out last night for the first time. I was wearing home after a short walk when suddenly the ground in Dalling-road moved violently underneath my feet. I fell down the edge of the pavement striking my head, and lay there stunned for a moment. Then a current of icy cold water poured over me. I was not able to get up, but I screamed, and two men pulled me out of the flood into a sunk garden."

Motor pumps supplied by the corporation were at work in Dalling-road pumping gallons of water from flooded basements.

Portions of the roadway several feet square were lying here and there on pavements where they had been flung by local spouts.

Mr. Claret Wright, employed at a Dalling-road garage, gave a vivid description of the rescue work in which he took part.

"Many people were about in the street when the roadway blew up with a roar," he said. "Before we knew where we were there was 2ft. of water, and several of us men waded in to help people in difficulties."

"Many pieces of roadway were floating about like rafts, and people who stepped on them were thrown down. Others standing in the water were being struck by moving barriers of road blocks which caught their ankles."

Serious risk of a wholesale escape of gas was avoided by the location of the burst main in King-street.

only recruited 60 per cent. of their annual contingent. According to the Belgian representative, States required the whole of the population for the defence of their country. If that were so, that was the end of the argument and there was no point in discussing methods of limitation. Lord Cecil concluded by saying that he had done his best and he recognised he had failed. He had not succeeded in making the convictions of any of these who supported the opposite thesis. The Committee could settle nothing except by unanimity. He could not impose his ideas on the rest and it was evidently useless for him to persist in attempting to establish his point of view though he still maintained that it was right.

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THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1927.

MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.

The Meeting on Friday—A Grave Risk—A Lady's Gold Medal—Second Hand Cars.

[BY AN OWNER-DRIVER.]

THE MEETING ON FRIDAY.

Members of the Hong Kong Automobile Association are reminded of the annual general meeting which is to be held on Friday next. In past years there has not been a very big attendance of members but it is hoped that this year a larger number will remember the time and place and do their best to attend.

The retiring President, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, is said to hold the view that the office should pass to some other local motorist. It is a view with which many of the members may agree in general, but there are exceptional cases and Mr. Bernard is one of them. It will be very difficult for anyone to follow Mr. Bernard as President of the Hong Kong Automobile Association because he has filled the office so admirably. Members of the Committee all agree that he has been no mere figure-head but has attended every meeting of the Committee during his Presidency. As a member of the Legislative Council, he has had many opportunities for putting forward suggestions which reach the Association from various sources, and a persuasive manner is often of much more avail than an official communication.

GOODWILL.

No doubt a great deal of the goodwill of the various Government departments towards the Automobile Association may be traced to the tact and persuasive manner of the President. Members will learn with regret that he sincerely believes that it is in the best interests of the Association to have a change. It is true that, in Hong Kong, change is very often advantageous, and, after all, the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies have a change each year.

The President of the Automobile Association needs to be a man of some leisure and no doubt it will be possible to find such a man amongst the local enthusiasts of motoring. Since the last annual general meeting there has been a change of secretary, and it is believed that Mr. Updell is willing to continue to serve in that capacity. At present Messrs. Linstead and Davis are the treasurers.

No doubt the day will come when the Automobile Association will be able to have a full time paid secretary, as does the Golf Club. There is, however, a great deal to be said in favour of honorary work and much of the interest sustained in various societies is due to the efforts which are made by some of the members on behalf of the others. A great deal of honorary work is done in Hong Kong in connection with philanthropic associations, such as Freemasonry and the Benevolent Society.

SUGGESTIONS NEEDED.

It is hoped that members attending the meeting will bring forward suggestions for the consideration of the New Committee.

There is no reason why the matter of road improvements should not be discussed although it is generally believed that the policy of the local Government is to put off expenditure on such improvements until better times come along.

Some of us think that such a policy is unwise, but, to be fair, the local Government is always willing to listen to arguments. In the old days once a decision was made it was impossible to obtain reconsideration. Such is not the policy now-a-days. There is, therefore, no need to despair about making representations concerning road im-

provement. In actual fact many a hint that has appeared in these columns has been noticed and acted upon.

There is, for example, no need to despair about the trees near the Helena May Institute or the bottleneck road opposite the Lower Peak Tram Station. If the motorists of this Colony continue to press for such reforms they will be carried out sooner or later.

GARDEN ROAD.

It is true that we have seen many improvements in Garden Road during the last three years but much more could be done. Particularly urgent is the need to improve the corner at the bottom of the road.

All traffic going down hill should be allowed to turn into the main road, if going to the left, without any signals. That left hand corner needs to be rounded off.

All the way up Garden Road, from the Cathedral to Seth's corner, the road needs to be widened and if you ask some of the friendly officials they will agree with you but they go on to explain that expense is the trouble. A narrow road like that may, however, easily cause a disastrous collision.

Robinson Road badly needs widening and especially bad is the bridge above Glenelg.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

To return to next Friday's meeting, it is to be hoped that the new Committee will be thoroughly representative of all sections of the community. It is very desirable that more Chinese members of the Association be obtained and it would be something towards Anglo-Chinese co-operation if Chinese members would attend the annual general meeting.

Two members of last year's Committee will be away on leave during the summer of 1927. Continuity is needed and while new blood is desirable experience is an asset. There are now several members of the Committee who have had considerable experience of the Association and whose efforts have been of great service in bringing it to its present state of usefulness.

A GRAVE RISK.

The newspapers just received from England chronicle a case in which a motorist who knocked down a pedestrian was compelled to pay damages to the extent of £700.

Scarcely a day goes by in Hong Kong without some accident being recorded and the most careful driver may find himself in an unexpected position through no fault of his own for everyone is liable to a slight error of judgment. Therefore, it should be an axiom that all owners of vehicles should insure against third party risks. As an enthusiastic motorist the writer feels very strongly on this subject.

Last week a public vehicle—probably owned by the Chinese driver—very nearly crashed into my car. He might easily have pushed the car and the occupants over the embankment, in which case very severe injuries must have resulted.

Why should the man be allowed to "get away with it" when he was so obviously in the wrong?

A HIGH FIGURE.

One of my passengers was a man with five children at school in England. The value of the Chinese driver's car was about a thousand dollars and that was probably the total amount of his assets. It would have been just about enough to keep my friend's dependents going for a month if he had been killed.

Public vehicles, especially should be compelled to insure.

Motor-cyclists often neglect to take out an insurance policy. They say that it is too expensive. There should be legislation which insists that every motorist is insured against third party risks. The argument is often used that such an additional expense would deter people from purchasing a car or a motor-cycle. Even if it were true and the writer does not believe that it is, it does not affect the case. Suggestions have been made in England that the licence fee should cover compulsory insurance. That would simplify matters but the big insurance companies are not likely to accept any such suggestion.

All that is needed in Hong Kong is an Ordinance that makes it compulsory for an owner to produce a receipt for a premium to cover third party insurance when he applies for renewal of his licence.

A LADY'S GOLD MEDAL.

There were 82 starters for the 325 mile trial organised by the Cardiff Motor Cycle and Car Club. Only 42 finished and Miss M. Cottle, on a cycle of 348 C.C. capacity obtained a gold medal. She deserved it.

The weather was dreadful. Driving rain and sleet all night and roads that became raging torrents with wide water splashes made the night ride a great test, not only of the machine, but of the rider's powers of endurance. The ladies were very plucky to face the great ordeal. Mrs. Grenfell, who rode down from London on the previous day, was astride a brand new machine. A three-wheeler cycle-car of 1000 C.C. capacity also did quite well, and won a gold medal as did Mrs. Shillaber with a 900 C.C. outfit.

These trials show that the English woman who rides a motor-cycle possesses both nerve and pluck. The Cardiff Club trials will long be remembered by the competitors.

SECOND HAND CARS.

A local motorist, who is very proud of his car, recently said "It astonishes me that anyone in Hong Kong should be foolish enough to purchase a new car when it is possible to pick up such good bargains in second-hand cars."

"What do you call a bargain?" was the natural enquiry.

"Well, look at my car," he said. "I bought it last year. It had run about 12,000 miles, it was two years old, in very good condition and it cost me just half price."

"Then you had a bargain," was the next comment.

"You can always get a bargain in Hong Kong in the way of a second-hand car," he answered.

"People go home on leave at about this time of year and they don't want the bother of storing the car," he added. "They are willing to make a sacrifice so as to be free of anxiety."

"Also they like to have a car in England and it is possible to make an arrangement with the local agents so that you can order a new car in Hong Kong and take delivery in England."

"Shall you do that?"

"Oh, no," he answered with a smile. "I am not a rich man. I never buy a new car. I can only afford second-hand cars."

"What do you do?"

"Well—you see this car that I paid \$1,000 for a year ago. I shall go on leave next year, but before I sail the car will be painted and

thoroughly done up. It will cost me about \$300. Then I shall sell the car for \$1,500. Thus I shall have had two years of use at a cost of about \$400."

"Optimist!" was my comment.

"When I reach England," he went on, unperturbed, "I shall buy a second hand car. That requires great care in England. In Hong Kong it is a simple matter, but in England it is difficult."

"What is the difference?"

"Well, in Hong Kong you know something about the owner of the car. You can easily trace the date of sale and that sort of thing. In England they sometimes 'fake' second hand cars."

"That is why some people prefer to buy a new car," was my comment.

"Oh! no," answered my friend. "New cars are usually sold because the ladies like the look of the body work."

After a pause he continued:

"Ladies buy the great majority of the cars that are sold to-day. They influence husbands and fathers and the men usually agree to save themselves trouble. Women are the slaves of fashion. That is why you can obtain such good bargains in second hand cars."

The keen motorist was on his pet subject and he advanced many arguments why a bachelor should. Also, he said, that any novice, man or woman, is wise to purchase a second hand car, upon which to try the prentice hand.

Anyone who buys a brand new car must be very careful during the period when the car is being run in. Makers usually place a notice on the wind screen that a certain speed must not be exceeded during the first five hundred miles.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Last year the Ministry of Transport in Great Britain investigated the cause of 447 accidents that took place outside the London area.

Of those 221 were due to drivers. As many as 187 were due to negligent driving and 49 were caused

by faulty judgment. Skidding produced as many as 37 out of the 447. Faulty brakes caused 19 and 13 were due to fire.

Pedal cyclists are a great trial to drivers in Hong Kong and they were at fault in 24 accidents recorded by the Ministry of Transport.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

One of the wisest acts of our local Government was the instruction that every opportunity must be taken to secure land so that the roads can be widened as the money is available.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham, an ex-Director of Public Works, is a keen motorist now-a-days in England. He did not, however, foresee the needs of the motoring public in Hong Kong while he held his very responsible office.

He allowed new buildings to be erected in Causeway Road without insisting that the road must be widened.

One of the most dangerous corners in Hong Kong is the junction of Park Road and Lyttelton Road and at the present time they are pulling down quite a big residence near that corner. This is, however, a great opportunity to reduce the danger at the junction and it is sincerely to be hoped that this chance will not be lost. If the road is widened by fifteen feet it will be an immense improvement.

There are no doubt financial reasons why the width of Park Road cannot be increased but we hope that some day such difficulties will disappear.

THE TAX PROBLEM.

Motorists in Great Britain are anxiously awaiting the annual budget statement. Will Mr. Churchill alter the method of taxation? At the annual dinner of the North Midland Road Transport Board (a report of which has just come to hand) Councillor Bennett said that there were no fewer than 63 schemes of motor transport taxation in the archives of the Ministry of Transport.

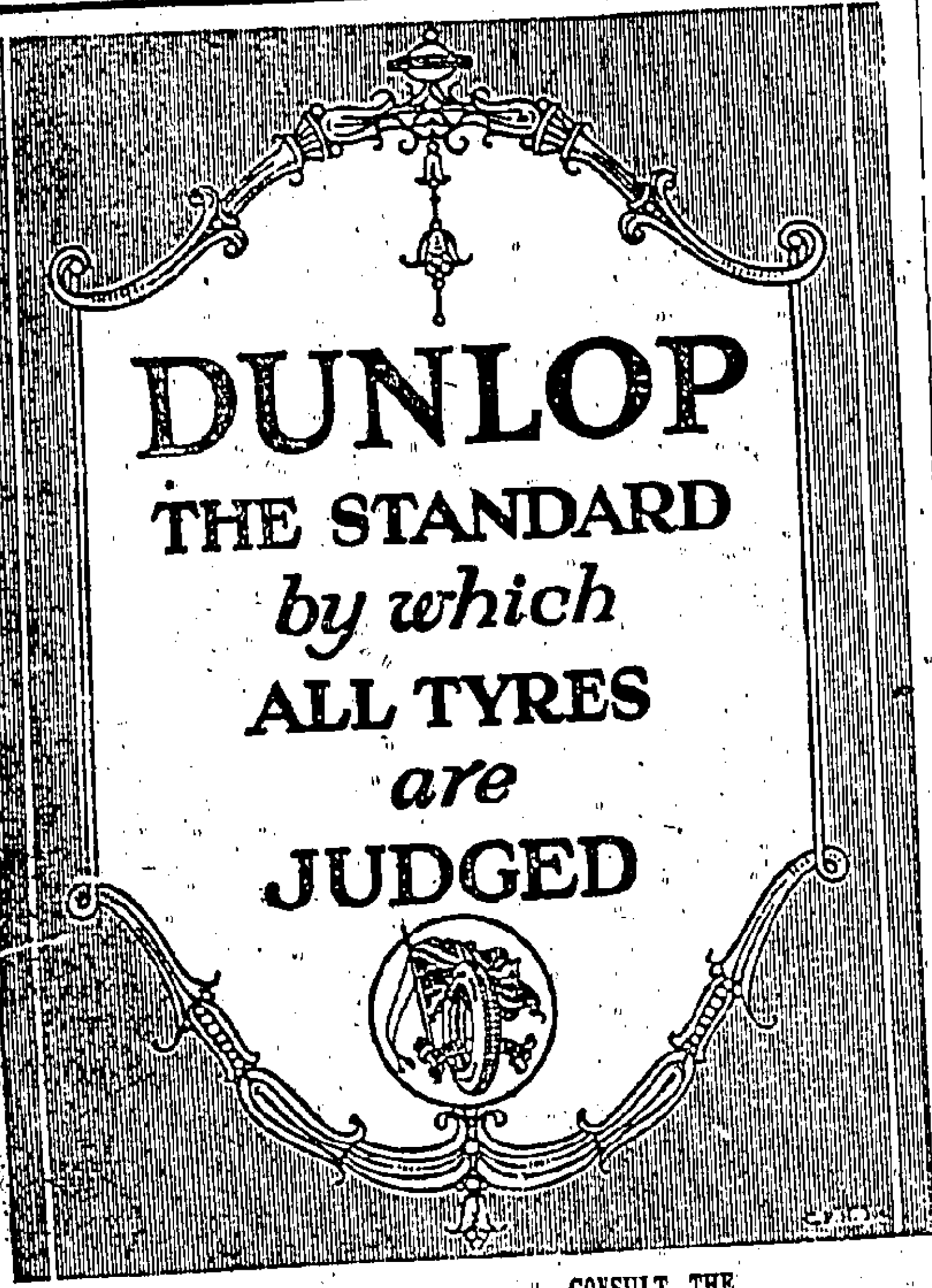
He had himself perpetrated one of them which had been received with some favour and he was certain that the only satisfactory scheme was a tax on use and not on ownership.

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5 Seater Sedan (4 door).....	G\$1,100	G\$ 1,250
5 Seater Brougham.....	G\$1,125	G\$ 1,275

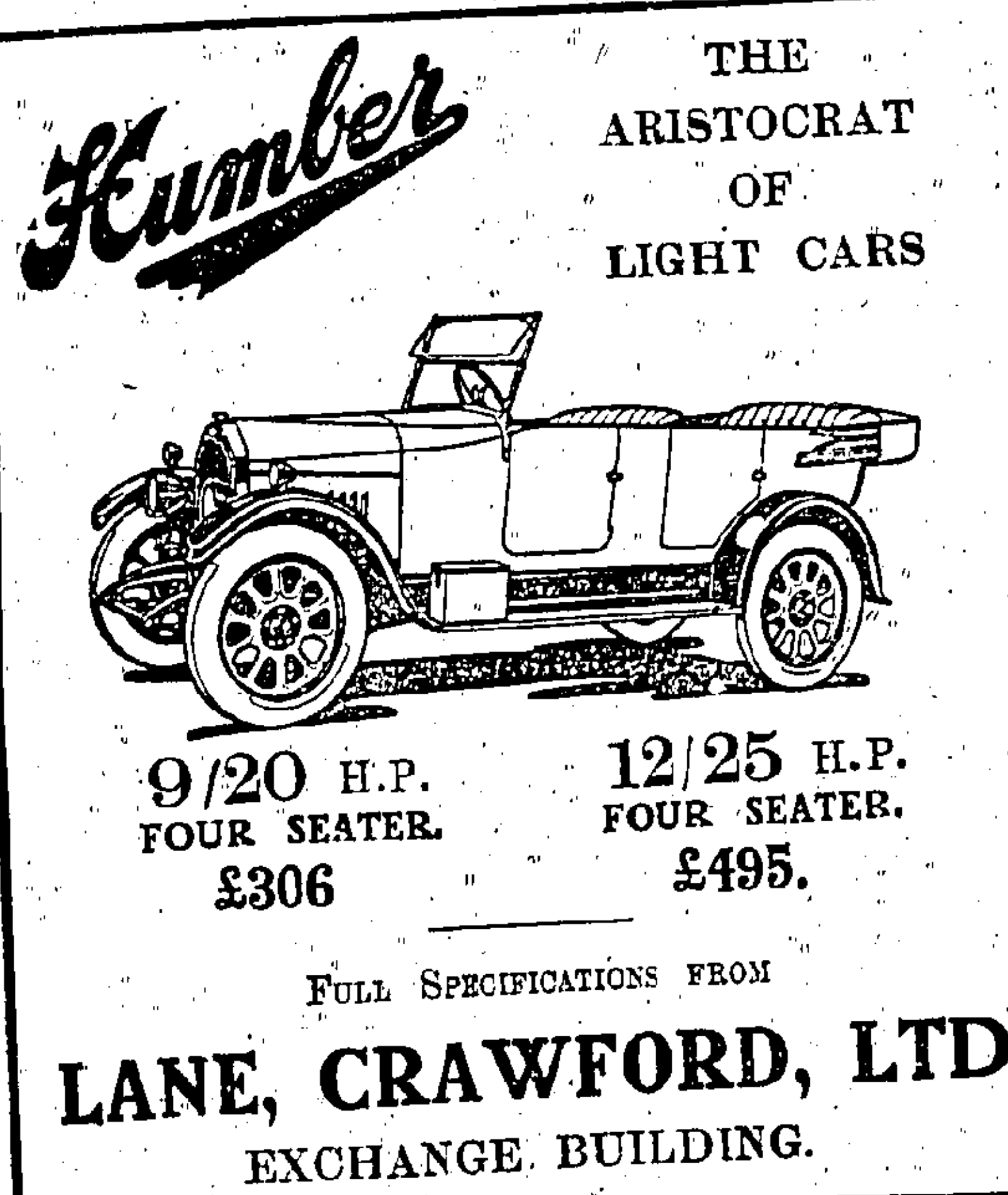
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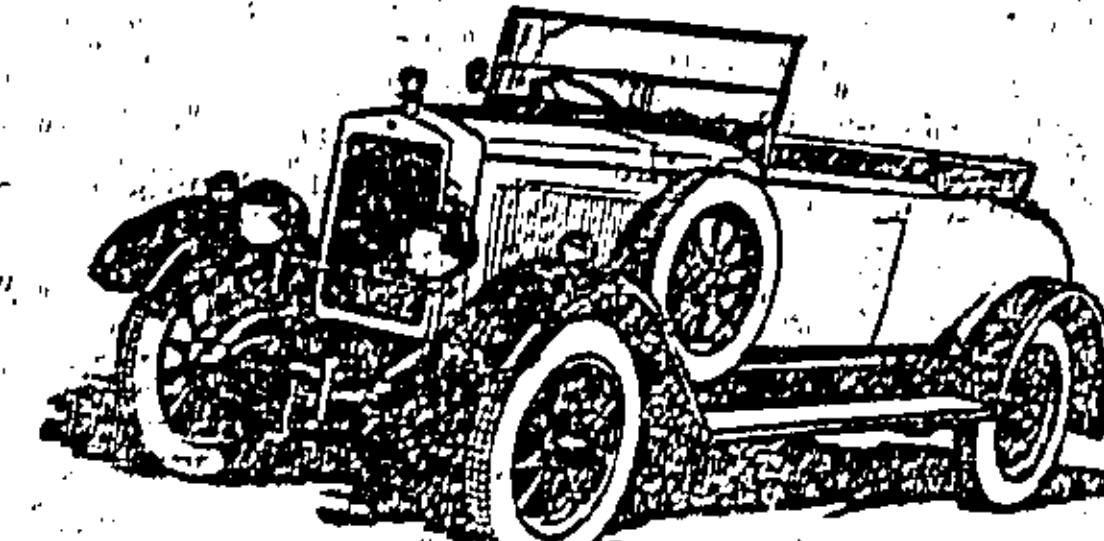
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ROUGH PLAY.

A GROWING FOOTBALL EVIL.
SOME UNRULY SPECTATORS.[By JACK BOYER,
Football's Youngest Director.]

The regrettable series of incidents both in League and Cup-tie football which have occurred recently have been viewed with grave concern by the governing bodies. Followers of the game can take it for granted that the Football Association will take steps effectually to stamp out this unpleasant state of affairs.

The offences may be divided into two categories—those committed by the players themselves on the field of play, and those for which the unthinking selfish spectators are concerned. I say selfish because the action of a few spectators in misbehaving themselves often leads to the closing of the club's ground by the governing body while the culprits themselves go scot-free.

For the good of the game this has got to be stopped if football is not to be allowed to deteriorate because a few individual members cannot play the game.

Many leading writers have recently condemned the action of a number of our officials in charge, whose method is to call all the players together when a game has the appearance of degenerating into a "rough house" and deliver a serious lecture which finishes with the warning that the first man deliberately to offend after the caution will leave the field.

Referee's Trying Position.
The position of referee is a very trying one under these conditions, for it is argued that by calling all the players together the referee is cautioning some members who may be innocent.

Each Saturday we have learned of players being ordered off the field and in many cases famous names are involved. Scotland, too, has had her share of unsatisfactory incidents on the field, culminating in the case where a famous goalkeeper and a great scoring centre forward were given marching orders in the same match.

The spirit of the Cup always calls for that little bit of extra effort but there is no sporting reason why the play should not be carried out in a healthy, clean manner.

The Man, not the Ball.
I was present at an Amateur Professional tie match the other week where some of the players were deliberately playing the man and not the ball. The result was that a game which had started in a most refreshing manner deteriorated in the closing stages on account of the tactics to which some of the players stooped.

If you take the careers of our great international players you will find that those are the men whose records are irreproachable, men who have got there by their fair play and methods.

The Football Association, too, will never consider the claims of a player for the highest honours unless he plays the game in the true sense of the word.

There is the case to-day of a certain player who would walk into the all-England side if it were not for his occasional lapses of bad temper.

To return to the unthinking and sometimes unruly spectator. Let us hope it is merely that his red-hot partisanship carries him away to such an extent that he forgets himself rather than that he is a poor sportsman.

The fact remains, however, that the behaviour of the crowds at some recent matches has been very unsatisfactory.

The officials may do everything in their power to preserve law and order, but the action of an individual in invading the field of play or throwing a missile immediately places the club under the ban of the Football Association, with frequently far-reaching results.

Crowd and the Big Back.
I was present at a match the other day where the left back of the visitors was a fellow of huge proportions, and as so often happens the winger opposed to him was a midgit. For some unknown reason the crowd started to "barack" this full back in a most unparliamentary manner, so much so that if he had lost his head he really would have been under a double.

However, he took no notice of the jeers of the crowd, and after the game I felt I would like to congratulate the player on the great tact he displayed, only to find I was forestalled by the referee.

At some of the great London club grounds are to be found the most impartial crowds in the country, for, apart from the followers of the visiting side who happen to live in the capital, there is always a public who are just present in order to watch the game as an exhibition, and really do not mind which side is successful as long as they have their value for money.

When visiting teams score on grounds like Stamford Bridge or Highbury the cheering might easily be mistaken for a success for the home side. On the other hand, there are still many enclosures where a score for the opposition is received in silence.

It is to be hoped that management will quickly take in hand the question of the unruly spectator, or, failing that, when the emergency arrives they may find themselves in a very unhappy position.

(Continued on next column.)

RACING NOTES.

[By RAPHER.]

Falling Hunt.

The meet to-day is at The Hunters' Arms at 2.30 p.m. and on Saturday at Sheungshui Police Station at 9.30 a.m.

Macao Race Meeting.

It has been decided to hold the First Extra Race Meeting at Macao on Sunday, April 24th, instead of on May 1st owing to the later date being Labour Day.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER RAINY DAY.

Those who had expected to see the Fincher Brothers in action in the Open Doubles Championship against A. B. Raworth and J. D. Humphreys were disappointed yesterday when all the matches had to be postponed owing to the rain. The Fincher combination is one of the best in the tournament and they have not as yet appeared in any match together on account of the unsettled state of the weather, only three matches have been arranged for to-day, viz.:

Open Singles.

C. C. Stark v. Capt. E. W. Morris (2nd round).

Handicap Singles "A."

Capt. E. S. G. Howard (scr.) v. Dr. J. R. Craig (rec. 1/6).

Handicap Doubles.

T. J. Price and E. R. Price (rec. 4/8) v. R. M. Henderson and A. Brearley (owe 3/6).

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

To-day, on the Club ground, Happy Valley, there will be a League football match, the kick-off being at 5 p.m.

The teams competing are the King's Own Scottish Borderers Reserves and the Chinese Athletic "A" team. Both teams are in Division II. "A."

HOME FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 28th.
In the Second Division of the English League, Port Vale beat Preston by 2 goals to nil, and Fulham accounted for Southampton by 3 to nil.
In the Third Division of the English League (Northern), Wigan lost at home to Chesterfield, the score being 2 goals to 1 in the latter's favour.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

TO-DAY AT POKFULAM.

This afternoon, provided the weather is suitable, the annual sports of St. Stephen's College will be held on the University Pavilion ground, Pokfulam.

They commence at 1.30 p.m., and there will be an interesting programme of events. Old Boys are specially invited to attend, and an Old Boys' Race has been arranged. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. R. H. Kotewall will distribute the prizes.

LUNATIC ON A SINGAPORE ROOF.

FIRE BRIGADE SOLVES A PROBLEM.

Considerable excitement was caused in Tank Road, Singapore, by efforts to bring down a man who was discovered hiding on the roof of the Leake Hotel.

The man was first seen at midnight, and remained unperturbed when electric torches and the spotlight of a car were flashed on him. Several police constables arrived in response to the blowing of whistles, but could think of no way to bring the mysterious climber down, while Sikh police armed with rifles arrived later, following a groundless rumour that the man was armed.

Finally the assistance of the Fire Brigade was obtained, after the man had sat on the roof from midnight to eight a.m. An escape was run up, and a fireman had no difficulty in carrying the man down. Handcuffs were put on him as a precaution, but he was evidently harmless and of unsound mind.

For the game to go on apace and in order that Great Britain can still be regarded as the leading football playing country these incidents, so foreign to our ideals, must go. There is no doubt that with the enormous growth of the game in Europe and America there is sure to be keen foreign competition abroad for the right to be styled champions.

It may interest readers to know that the Sparta Club from Austria at present touring in America are describing themselves as world's champion Association football team, so apparently our Huddersfields and Sunderlands will have to look to their laurels.

"LIGHT OF ASIA" FILM.

BANNED BY MAYOR OF COLOMBO.

The Mayor of Colombo banned the exhibition of the film "The Light of Asia," which a local cinema company had arranged to show.

In a statement Mr. H. E. Newham said:—"I have taken this step simply in deference to the protest of certain of the Buddhists, some of whom appear to object to the film, while others do not seem to mind whether it is exhibited."

"It is true the Buddhists are only a section of the community," he added, "but I felt it best not to take the risk of outraging the religious feelings of any section of the community, and as long as there is a general objection among Buddhists I shall continue to prohibit the showing of the film in public."

Mr. Prabhu Dayal, representative of the Great Eastern Corporation, Ltd., Delhi, which is the producer of the film entitled "Light of Asia," writes: "I feel it my duty to correct a statement appearing in a morning paper that the above-mentioned film was banned in Burma. This is untrue. I take this opportunity of saying that in all countries where it was screened it received admiration, and, further, that it was received with enthusiastic appreciation."

A HEALTHY MAN'S DIET.

BRADFORD DOCTOR ON HOW TO KEEP FIT.

Dr. V. T. Thorne, assistant Medical Officer of Health for Bradford, addressing the members of the Bradford and District Trades and Labour Council on "Nutrition and Diet in Relation to Physical Fitness," advocated as the daily diet for a healthy working man 1lb. of bread, 1lb. of meat, 1lb. of fat, 1lb. of potatoes, 1pt. of milk, 1lb. of eggs, and 1lb. of cheese. Green vegetables or tomatoes should be included in the diet.

Touching on the need for taking care of the teeth, he said a surgeon once told him he never knew of a case of cancer of the mouth or tongue where the teeth were clean, healthy, and whole.

Three meals a day at intervals of five hours should be taken, he said, and only with two should meat be taken.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S
STEAMER "GOGRA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
28th MARCH, 1927.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignee will be required to Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B.S.N. and B.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 17th April, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th March, 1927. [4737]

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REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA	In Port	31st Mar.	ST. PAUL & SAIGON
TJISALAK	N. C. & AMOT	30th Mar.	1st April	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI	7th April	8th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISARABA	BATAVIA	10th "	13th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	JAVA, MACASSAR	12th "	14th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJITABOEM	N. C. & AMOT	15th "	15th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIBOET	AMOT	25th "	25th "	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS	JAVA	28th "	28th "	SAIGON
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	1st May	4th May	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	10th "	12th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKIN	JAVA, MACASSAR	10th "	12th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	15th "	18th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI	16th "	19th "	BATAVIA

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"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENLUCE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th April, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 1st April, 1927, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 8th April, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th March, 1927. [4739]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF WELLINGTON" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 2nd April, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 9th April, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th March, 1927. [4733]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer

"TRUOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 28th March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 18th April or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

28th March, 1927. [4738]

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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £75-4-0d. Intermediate class: £48-2-0d. To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular fast four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (THIRTIEN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... 6th April, 1927.	6th April, 1927.	30th April, 1927.
S.S. "COBLENZ" ... 14th May, "	14th May, "	28th May, "
S.S. "FULD" ... 21st June, "	21st June, "	23rd June, "
S.S. "TRIER" ... 28th July, "	28th July, "	22nd August, "
S.S. "GOTHA" ... 4th August, "	4th August, "	17th Sept. "

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S.S. "ANHALT" ... 3rd April, 1927.	3rd April, 1927.	About 8th April, 1927.
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN" ... 11th April, "	11th April, "	15th May, "
S.S. "SCHWABEN" ... 18th May, "	18th May, "	9th June, "
S.S. "ERFURT" ... 25th June, "	25th June, "	11th July, "
S.S. "FRANKEN" ... 2nd July, "	2nd July, "	"
S.S. "KÖNIGSBERG" ... 9th July, "	9th July, "	"

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S.S. "BREUSSEN" ... due here on or about the 8th May
M.V. "RAMSES" ... due here on or about the 2nd June

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID

S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about 18th April
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† Vessel calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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BRAIN AND NERVEFOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.3, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

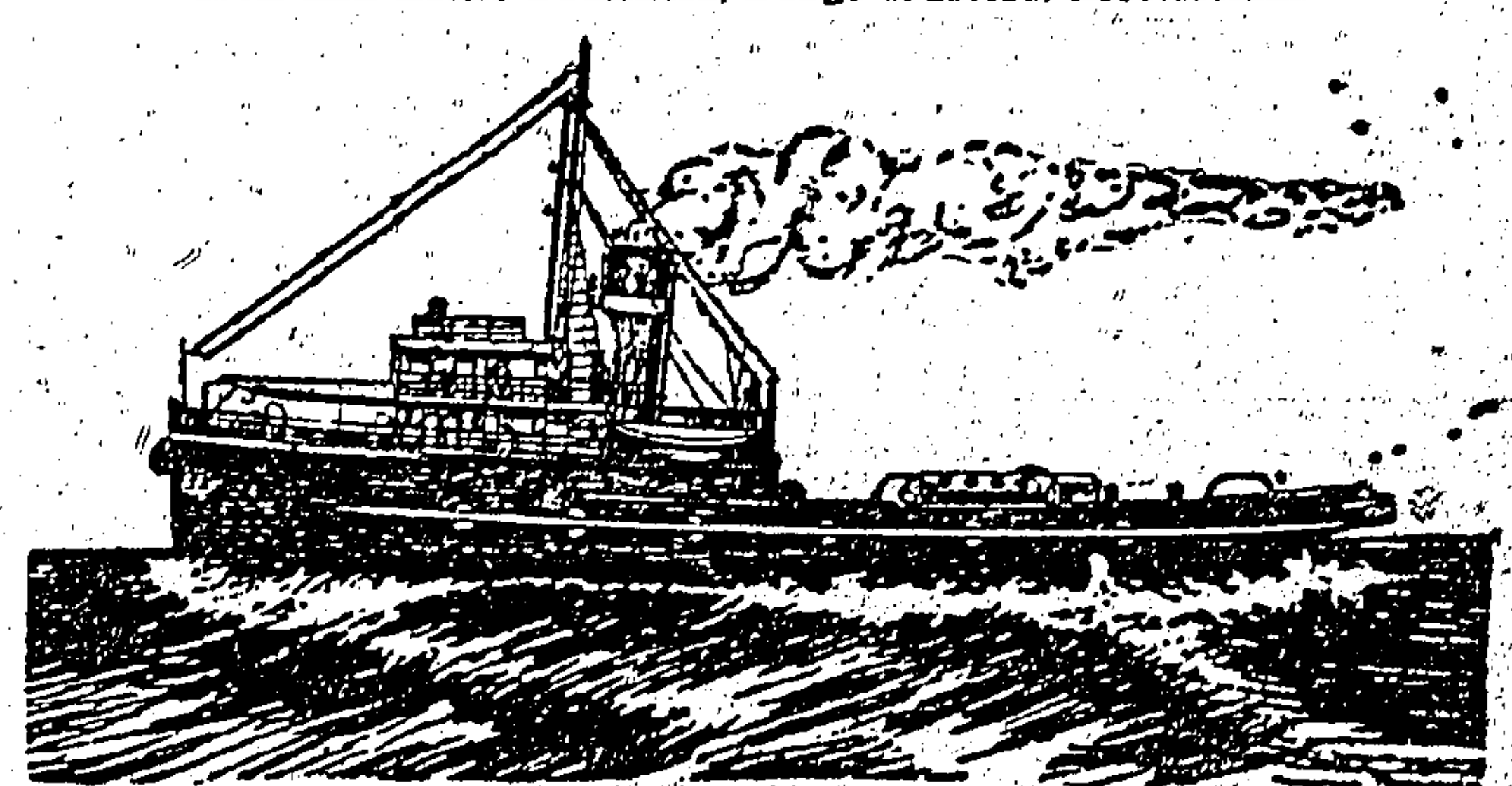
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 AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "ANHUI" ... On 3rd April, 6 a.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "ZAYING" ... On 3rd April 10 a.m.
 AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SZECHUEN" ... On 5th April, 6 a.m.
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ... "TEAN" ... On 7th April, Noon
 SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK ... "KWEIYANG" ... On 8th April, 10 a.m.
 AMOY, SWATOW SINGAPORE & BANGKOK ... "KWANGTUNG" ... On 10th April, 6 a.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KALGAN" ... On 10th April, Noon

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 \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

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 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
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 s.s. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 22nd April.
 s.s. "EUMARUS" ... Via Suez Canal ... 8th May.
 s.s. "CITY OF DERBY" ... Via Suez Canal ... 22nd May.
 Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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 s.s. "SI-KIANG" ... 15th May.

s.s. "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd April.

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AMAZONE	11th Mar.	12th April	28th April
CHENONOUAUX	25th Mar.	25th April	14th May
ATHOS II	8th April	10th May	7th June
DARTAGNAN			

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

March 28th.

Chengtu, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. W. Noon, from Saigon, which port she left on March 25th, with rice and flour, lying at buoy No. C37.—B. & S.
 Hardrot, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. G. E. Henriksen, from Hongkong Bay, with 1,630 tons of salt, lying at Shamshuipo.—Karsten Larsen & Co.
 Kureya Maru, Japanese str., 1,563 tons, Capt. Euchi, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C49.—Sci Hing.

Fanon, Chinese str., 634 tons, Capt. L. Jack, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Kau-nan, Canton and Shanghai S.S. Co.
 March 29th.

Amazon, French str., 3,095 tons, Marseilles and Saigon, the latter port she left on March 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—Messageries Maritimes.
 Annan, Danish str., 5,296 tons, Capt. W. Jorgensen, from Singapore, which port she left on March 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—John Manners & Co.
 Daka Maru, Japanese str., 4,333 tons, Capt. A. Ito, from Birkenhead via Singapore. The latter port she left on March 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—Messageries Maritimes.
 Hydrangen, British str., 560 tons, Capt. Wm. Perrett, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
 Menado Maru, Japanese str., 2,165 tons, Capt. N. Sasaki, from Hoihow, with 1,230 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Paul Leont, French str., 7,548 tons, Capt. E. Rosier, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Messageries Maritimes.
 Telemachus, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Holmes, from Singapore, which port she left on March 25th, with 28 tons of dried fish, lying at buoy No. A29.—W. & P. Shing.

Tjipuna, Dutch str., 2,775 tons, Capt. J. Simmonds, from Sourabaya and Swatow, with sugar and molasses, lying at Stonecutters.—J.C.J.L.
 West Yager, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. V. D. Trout, from Portland, Ore., and Manila, with hemp and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29.—Columbia Pacific S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 29th.

Albert Sargent, for Port Camph. Chukin Maru, for Canton. City of Wellington, for Shanghai. Empress of Canada, for Manila. Daka Maru, for Shanghai. Menado Maru, for Swatow. Ninghai, for Swatow. Paul Leont, for Saigon. Phamphun, for Saigon. Pao Sung, for Kwang Chow Wan. President Pierce, for Manila. Resolute, for Keelung. Tak Hing, for Autow. Warriner, for New York. West Yager, for Portland. Yajun Maru, for Chefoo.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due May 2nd.
 Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due May 28th.
 Afrika (Manners), due April 25th.
 Antenor (Blue Funnel), due April 5th.
 Antilycus (Blue Funnel), due April 22nd.
 Arajura (E. & A.), due April 4th.
 Automedon (Blue Funnel), due May 21st.
 Beareech (Ben. Line), due April 2nd.
 Carmarthenshire (Jardine), due April 5th.
 Changte (B. & S.), due April 8th.
 Colburn (Melchers), due May 4th.
 Delta (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 8 a.m.
 Desnos (Melchers), due May 10th.
 Dionea (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
 Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due April 28th.
 Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due April 29th.
 Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due April 8th.
 Fulda (Melchers), due May 31st.
 Glaveus (Blue Funnel), due April 8th.
 Glenbeg (Jardine), due April 14th.
 Glenora (Jardine), due May 1st.
 Hector (Blue Funnel), due April 2nd.
 Heven (Jensen), due April 8th.
 Japan (Swed. E.A. Co.), due April 10th.
 Jeypore (P. & O.), due April 14th.
 Kishimur (P. & O.), due May 12th.
 Khiva (P. & O.), due April 14th.

WITHIN CALL.

The following ships are expected to be wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—

Sui Sang, Malwa, Lahore, Delta, Macedonia, Tihwa, Ninghai, Paul Leont, Amazon, President Pierce, President Hayes, President Madison, Rendue, Glenbeg, Benduech, Kueiyang, West Yager, Hakata Maru, Bandueg Maru, Menado Maru.
 Saarbruecken (Melchers), due April 6th.
 Takada (B.I. & Apear), due April 1st, 3 p.m.
 Talmu (B.I. & Apear), due April 1st.
 Tante (E. & A.), due May 7th.
 Tantalus (Blue Funnel), due May 15th.
 Tihwa (B.I. & Apear), April 1st, 7 a.m.

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TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, April 12th, 6 a.m.
 PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, April 26th
 PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, May 10th
 PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, May 24th
 PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at—
Apr. 6	Seattle	Leviathan	Apr. 30	C'burg-Shampton May 7
Apr. 12	San Francisco	Aquitania	May 11	C'burg-Shampton May 27
Apr. 20	Seattle	Geo. Washington	May 18	P'mth-C'burg May 27
Apr. 26	San Francisco	Hepburn	May 28	P'mth-C'burg June 6
May 4	Seattle	Aquitania	May 31	C'burg-Shampton June 6
May 10	San Francisco	Hepburn	June 11	P'mth-C'burg June 17
May 18	Seattle	Aquitania	June 18	P'mth-C'burg June 27
May 24	San Francisco	Hepburn	June 25	C'burg-Shampton July 1
June 1	Seattle	Berengaria	June 28	C'burg-Shampton July 5
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 8	C'burg-Shampton July 15
June 15	Seattle	Aquitania	July 18	C'burg-Shampton July 19
June 21	San Francisco	Hepburn	July 25	C'burg-Shampton July 29

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, April 8th, Midnight

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Apr. 20th
 PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, May 4th
 PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Wednesday, May 18th
 PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—

PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES

—GENOA—MARSEILLES.

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Apr. 12th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Apr. 26th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, May 10th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, May 24th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Apr. 4th, 6.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT POLK ... Apr. 12th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT TAFT ... Apr. 12th, 6.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Apr. 18th, 6.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Apr. 26th, 8.00 a.m.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON ... "HANGSANG" Friday, 31st Mar., at 8 a.m.
 OSAKA via KEELUNG, ... "SUISANG" Saturday, 2nd April at 7 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW ... "FOOSHING" Tuesday, 5th April, at daylight
 & SHANGHAI ... "CHEONGSHING" Tuesday, 5th April, at daylight
 TIENHSIN ... "CHAKSANG" Tuesday, 5th April, at Noon
 BANGKOK via SINGAPORE ... "MAUSANG" Thursday, 7th April, at 3 p.m.
 APORE ... "KUMSANG" Saturday, 9th April, at 3 p.m.
 SANDAKAN ... "MINGSANG" Sunday, 10th April, at 7 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "YATSHING" Wednesday, 13th April, at 7 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KUTSANG" Friday, 15th April, at 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "CHIPSING" Sunday, 17th April, at daylight
 TIENHSIN ... "WAISHING" Sunday, 17th April, at 7 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HINSANG" Saturday, 23rd April, at Noon
 SANDAKAN

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GLEN LINE.

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Motor Vessel "GLENARBY" ... 8th April.
 Motor Vessel "GLENLOCH" ... 4th May.
 Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 1st June.
 Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 29th June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE" ... Due Hong Kong, 5th April.
 Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 14th April.
 Motor Vessel "GLENARBY" ... 3rd May.
 Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 1st May.
 Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 26th May.

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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hong Kong.
 M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 2nd April.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 28th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hong Kong.
 M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 8th April.
 M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 3rd May
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 31st May

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WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM

HONGKONG

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th,

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

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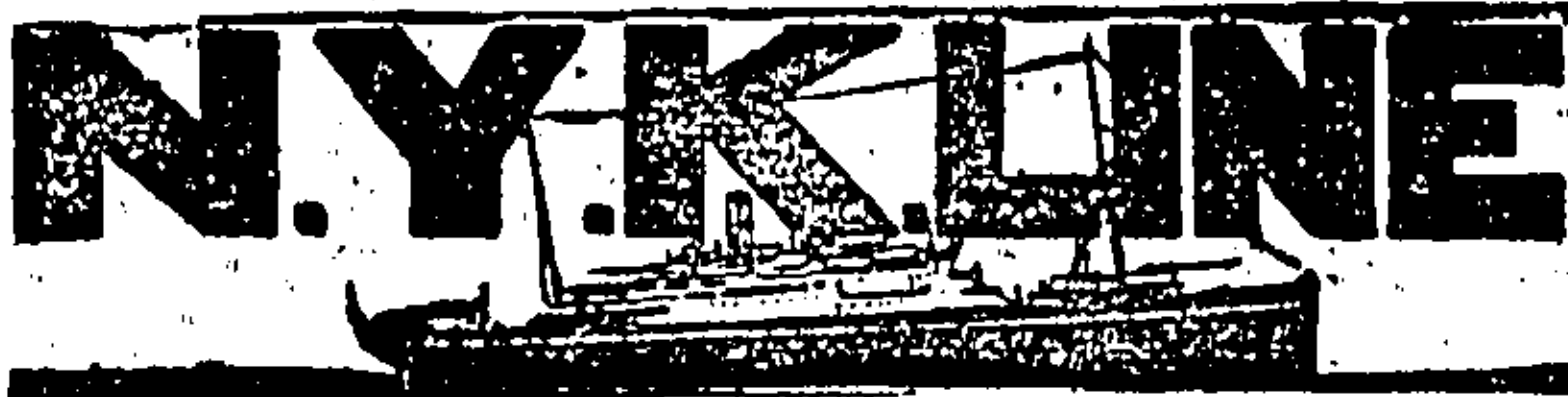
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

AN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Monday, 4th April, at Noon

KOREA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 17th April, at 10 a.m.

SHINYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May, at Noon

BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June

MARBELLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

via Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

RATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

ATSUBA MARU ... Saturday, 7th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 23rd May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU ... Monday, 4th April

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 15th April

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town,

Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th April

TOTTORI MARU ... Saturday, 30th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CEYLON MARU ... Friday, 1st April

MALACCA MARU ... Friday, 8th April

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AWA MARU ... (Nagasaki direct) ... Thursday, 31st March

NAGATO MARU ... (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 2nd April

KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 4th April

HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 18th April

For further information, apply to—

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